The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

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ZAGHLUL PARTY SWEEPS EGYPT IN ELECTIONS

British Worried at New Parliament

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAIRO, Egypt, May 27.—The sweeping victory in the Egyptian elections of England's enemy, the nationalist leader Zaghlul, who won all but nine seats out of the 214 in the new parliament, is causing considerable worry among the unofficial British rulers in spite of their public attitude of indifference.

"It was expected' says the British, "and it is no business of ours. The Egyptians can have any government they choose as long as they do not interfere with our occupation of the Sudan. No British government will ever consent to transfer the Sudan to Egypt."

Things are expected to be made hot for Britain by national leaders limiting the powers of the king, who is cordially hated as a puppet of Great Britain. Also the parliament may change the constitution, which gives English imperialism many privileges that the nationalists can thus take away.

The British intend to make it difficult for Zaghlul to become premier by publishing their verdict as to who is responsible for the assassination of Sirdar Lee Stack, and including Zaghlul among those "morally" responsible.

D'Annunzio Ill.

ROME, May 27.—Gabrielle D'Annunzio, the Italian poet, is ill and it is reported he has suffreed a stroke.

Giovanitti, ... Claessens, at Phila. for Sacco, Vanzetti

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—A united front mass meeting in protest against the planned legal murder of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti will be held here Saturday, June 5, at eight in the evening at the Labor Institute, Eighth and Locust streets. Among the speakers will be Arturo Giovanitti, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, August Claessens, of the socialist party, and Norman Tallentire, of the Workers Party.

BULGARIA AND GREECE IN NEW BORDER CLASH

Grecian Soldier Killed in Outbreak

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SOFIA, May 27.—A tense situation, fraught with the possibilities of new border warfare between Greece and Bulgaria, has been caused by a clash between Bulgarians and Thracian frontier guards near the village of Tchobanlar.

Bulgarian soldiers, pursuing alleged bandits who are said to have crossed the border from Greece, killed a Grecian soldier. There was then an interchange of shots between the Grecian and the Bulgarian guards.

Orders have been issued by both the Greek and Bulgarian authorities that all firing shall be ceased.

The league of nations commission is conducting an investigation.

The DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

THE BETTER 'OLE—WHICH?

The fact that the general strike was called off does not settle Britain's difficulties. A coal strike for a country like England is a first class industrial disaster. The strike is now going on its sixth week. The miners and coal owners are deadlocked. There aren't many shell holes the Baldwin cabinet can get in to get out of the fire—and it doesn't want to go in any of them.

WESTERN RIFF KEEPS UP WAR FOR FREEDOM; IGNORES ABD-EL KRIM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, May 27.—Altho Abd-el-Krim, the famed fighter for independence of the Riff, has surrendered and thrown himself on the mercy of the French, who were last night ordered by Premier Briand to accord Krim personally all the courtesy of a brave enemy, there are some 40,000 fighting men who know nothing of the surrender and who are keeping in the fight in the western part of the Riff.

Many of the six large western tribes have leaders who will not hear of any surrender, especially to the Spanish, and have in some instances, such as young Khaled Raisuli, ordered that any messenger who brings news of Krim's surrender, will be executed. The Djebella federation of tribesmen are still fighting fiercely against the Spanish troops.

Prisoners of war taken by Krim are being surrendered at Targuist.

C. E. RUSSELL BARRED FROM GREAT BRITAIN

Ex-Socialist Stopped by Joynson Hicks

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PLYMOUTH, England, May 27.—Charles Edward Russell, once socialist candidate for governor of the state of New York and a number of years ago prominent in the socialist party in the United States, but who left that party during the war and became an ardent supporter of Woodrow Wilson and his imperialist policies, was today denied permission to land here from the steamship President Roosevelt.

Russell was in England during the war as a member of the United States commission on public information, which was sent in order to carry on imperialist propaganda among the workers of Britain by telling yarns about the great achievements of the workers of the United States in the conduct of the war and was then welcomed by the government.

Motive Not Revealed.

The motive for barring Russell was not revealed, but it was understood that it was on account of his radical writings. Immigration officials who came on board the ship told Russell that they were under instructions from Sir William Joynson Hicks not to permit him to land in Great Britain, but they gave no reason other than that they were enforcing the commands of the home secretary.

It is thought that Hicks is still suffering from a severe case of hysteria as the result of the British strike and therefore issued orders to exclude even the palest of pinks.

SMALL OUSTS 'UNFAITHFUL' JAIL WARDEN

Will County Grand Jury ... of Makes Him "Goat"

Warden John L. Whiteman has been ... jury ousted by Governor Len Small and ... to Elmer Green, state superintendent of ... that prisons and former sheriff of Lake ... ned county, will take his place. This ac- ... eek tion came following a conference be- ... ad tween Len Small and Chauncey Jenkins, state director of public welfare and supervisor of Illinois prisons.

Dodge Parole Scandal.

In the report made by the Will county grand jury Warden Whitman is severely condemned for the lack of discipline in the Joliet prison and the entire blame for mal-administration of the prison is laid to Whitman. The report says nothing of the sale of pardons and paroles by the various pardon and parole board members nor of the connection of Will Colvin and the slain Deputy Warden Klein with the Major Engineering company, which has been disclosed as a "pardon mill."

Tho the grand jury asked for the "sacrifice" for the public good of Will Colvin and Chauncey Jenkins it is not believed that Small will sacrifice these henchmen which he placed in power.

Small Retains Henchmen.

Small in his testimony before the Will county grand jury declared that he alone is responsible for the issuance of pardons and paroles and declared that he was ready to accept the full responsibility for issuing these pardons and paroles.

In making this statement before the jury, whose purpose was to whitewash the connections between the Small machine and the Major Engineering company pardon mill and various parole fixers and find a goat on which blame the murder of Deputy Warden Klein, he laid the basis for the grand jury to severely condemn Whitman, demand his immediate resignation and sidestep charges made against the parole board.

The report of the Will county grand jury which makes Warden John L. Whitman the "goat" for the laxity in the prison follows in part:

"We have been unable," declares the report, "to find enough direct and positive evidence to warrant us in indicting any individual for a criminal offense committed within our county.

"We believe, however, that we should make a report to this court on some of our findings of facts, some conclusions we have reached collectively, and some suggestions we have to offer.

Blame Warden for Laxity.

"The responsibility for the general policy and management of the prison, except the woman's department, is on the warden.

"There has been no testimony before this grand jury during this investigation that the superiors of Warden John L. Whitman had in any way interfered with the physical ad-

(Continued on page 2)

ORGANIZED LABOR MUST PROTEST!

By JOHN TYLER TAYLOR,
President Detroit Allied Printing Trades Council.

(International Labor Defense Press Service.)

THE denial of the motion for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti by the supreme court of Massachusetts tends to confirm the growing belief of labor that justice in our country is not impartial.

Personally, I have no doubt of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. But if there are any who are in doubt as to their innocence, they are at least as much in doubt as to their guilt. With Mooney and Billings still in jail, to which they were sent on testimony now universally conceded to have been perjured, and with much of the testimony in the Sacco and Vanzetti case not free from suspicion of perjury, justice indeed demanded the granting of a new trial.

If the injustice done to Mooney and Billings is not to be repeated in this case, labor, particularly organized labor, must raise its mighty voice in protest.

Professor Lovett to Speak Here Tonight

Professor Robert Morss Lovett of the University of Chicago will be among the prominent speakers at the great protest meeting against the judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, to be held tonight at Temple Hall, Van Buren St., and Marshfield Ave.

Prof. Lovett

Other prominent speakers include William Z. Foster, famous leader of great American strikes and secretary of the Trade Union Educational League; James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, and Ralph Chaplin, a labor poet, whose work has attracted attention throughout the world. L. Candela will speak in Italian, the native tongue of the workers now threatened with the electric chair.

Wide spread interest is being shown in the Sacco-Vanzetti conference, as indicated by the response to a call for such a conference by all labor groups regardless of political tendency to meet in Chicago on June 11th to consider means of saving the two victims. Five delegates were elected by the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance yesterday. The Chicago conference will be held June 11th. Tonight's meeting will open at 8 p. m. at Temple Hall. All are invited.

Arrest Slave Drivers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 27—(FP)—For employing girls under 16 years old without securing working certificates from the state, one shirt factory officer has been arrested and others are threatened for a dozen more shops.

On to Moscow!

THREE PARTIES IN MINNESOTA JUNE PRIMARIES

Magnus Johnson on the Farmer-Labor Ticket

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. PAUL, May 27. — Minnesota voters in three political parties will choose candidates for governor and other state offices at a primary election June 21st.

The campaign, so far as the republican and farmer-labor parties are concerned, gives promises of being the most closely contested in the state's political history. For the single purpose of retaining party standing "the thin lines" of democrats have placed a ticket in the field, led by Albert Jaques, of Duluth, federal district attorney under the late Pres. Wilson.

Leach Runs as Wet.

In the candidacy of George E. Leach, republican aspirant for governor, former army colonel, serving a third term as mayor of Minneapolis, the largest city in the state, the wet issue is before the voters of the state. In the farmer-labor camp neither of the two candidates seeking the nomination have so far referred to the 18th amendment.

Leach is depending for his nomination on his war record, disgruntled groups in his party, who have objected to Governor Christianson's appointments, reactionary labor elements in the farmer-labor party and others in all three parties who favor modification of the Volstead act.

Christianson Coolidge Man.

Christianson, seeking re-election on the republican ticket, will have support from Women's organizations opposed to Leach, the reactionary elements in his party and the tacit support of President Coolidge, Frank B. Kellogg, former U. S. senator from Minnesota, who is at loggerheads with some of Leach's advisors.

In farmer-labor camps Tom Davis,

(Continued on page 2)

Author of "Oil"

Upton Sinclair, author of many working class novels, including "The Jungle," "100%," "King Coal," etc., whose latest book "Oil" will be published in daily installments in The DAILY WORKER beginning Tuesday, June 1.

Herrin Jury Unable to Find Murderers of Six on Election Day

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MARION, Ill., May 27.—Of thirty-nine indictments returned by the Williamson county grand jury, five are against the same number of men charging them with carrying concealed weapons on April 13 when six men were killed at Herrin in an election day riot, but none of the charges have any connection with the murders.

The grand jury adjourned after a fifteen days' session, during all of which time the streets of Herrin have been patroled by state trops. Three hundred witnesses were examined, it was said, but none would admit ability to identify anyone connected with the election day killings, altho they occurred in mid-afternoon.

—Get the Point!

POLISH RIOTS MARK COMING OF ELECTIONS

Government Is Worried About Arms

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, May 27—The political meetings in connection with the approaching assembly session for the election of Polish president, have been attended by violent clashes in the provinces according to reports reaching Warsaw.

The government is very much concerned in Warsaw over the fact that 3,000 or more civilians still have their arms given them during the Pilsudski coup. Some 10,000 were armed by Pilsudski at the time of the fighting. Altho most of them were persuaded to return the weapons the government is showing anxiety over those who have not.

Riot in Lemberg.

In Lemberg today, street rioting broke out during the course of open air meetings conducted by the socialist party. A score of persons were injured, including three policemen.

The right parties are charging that the Pilsudski regime is not honest about the elections. They say Pilsudski will be elected president in any event, if necessary by force of arms. While Pilsudski followers declare that parliamentary government will be maintained, Pilsudski is quoted as saying, "I know what I will do," when asked about a possible defeat in the elections. This is taken to be a hint at another armed demonstration.

Posen Still on Warpath.

The situation in Posen, center of the right opposition against Pilsudski, continues to blaze with threats of armed action against what they call the "socialist" government of Pilsudski. Political observers are convinced that the elections for president will not be a peaceful one.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID TO HOLD OPEN AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 27. — The International Workers Aid has arranged a series of open air meetings to be held during the week of May 31 to June 5, at which speakers will acquaint New York workers with the need of aiding the Passaic strikers. One of the Passaic strikers will be present at the meetings to bring the latest news from the picket line.

Speakers will be: Pascal Cosgrove, Sylvan A. Pollack, Edward Royce and others.

The time and places of the meetings are as follows:

Monday, May 31 at 110th St., and Fifth Ave.

Tuesday, June 1 at 10th St., and Second Ave.

Wednesday, June 2 at Prospect Ave., and 163 St.

Thursday, June 3 at Stone and Pitken Ave.

Friday, June 4 at Grand St. Ext., Brooklyn.

Saturday, June 5 at 116th St., and Madison Ave.

BEGINNING JUNE FIRST
TUESDAY
A NEW NOVEL
OIL
By Upton Sinclair

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CARTOONS
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"SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI" MEETING

TONIGHT, Friday, May 28, 8 p. m. at TEMPLE HALL, 1644 W. Van Buren St.

Hear PROF. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, RALPH CHAPLIN, JAMES P. CANNON

ADMISSION FREE. Rally to Demand the Freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

CITY-WIDE STRIKE BREWING IN PERTH AMBOY, N. J., LONG A HELL HOLE OF EXPLOITATION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 27.—One of the significant developments of the present situation in American industry is the strike movement in New Jersey which is assuming the proportions of a local general strike of all industries in Perth Amboy. Mills and works everywhere either have struck, are striking or are preparing to be struck by the workers who are forming their own shop committees to present demands altho a general strike committee is being arranged for to unite the workers of the city in one solid body.

Jersey Long a Hell Hole.

New Jersey has long been the paradise for capitalists with long hours, miserable pay and a hot time for any union organizer who dared to challenge the "right to work" for starvation wages. The workers feel that now is the time to ask for more money.

The successful strike of the copper workers prompted many of the workers thruout the city to elect committees and demand more money. Over the period of only three or four days the following mills and factories were compelled to grant increases of from $2.50 to $6.00 a week:

Many Strikes Are Won.

The Raritan Copper Works, 1,300 men; the American Smelting and Refining company, 2,500 men; the Standard Underground Cable company, 2,100 men; the Barber Asphalt company, 800 men; the Reisler and Haslacker company, 600 men; the Carborundum company, 150 men, and the Raritan Mercantile company, 500 men.

Some of the above companies granted the increase promptly, while others were struck and the workers were on the street for about half an hour before the raise was granted. The Raritan Copper Works were out three days.

Plants Now on Strike.

The following plants are now on strike: The National Fireproofing company with three plants, 1,300 men; Issac Hollow Tile company, 800 men; the Maurer Brickyards, 500 men; the Atlantic Terra Cotta and the New Jersey Terra Cotta with 1,000 men, and the Ford Porcelain works with two plants and 600 men.

Workers in the following plants are expected to join the strike movement immediately: the General Cigar company, 800 men; the Bayuk Cigar company, 500 men; the "44 Cigar" company, 200 men; the United Lead Works, about 400 men; and the Sarnoff Irving Hat Works, 500 men.

Whole City May Strike.

A long strike is not expected as the employers fear that the entire city will be on strike. The brick yard workers get 41 cents an hour and work ten hours a day. They are demanding a ten cent an hour raise, time and a half for all time over eight hours.

The demands generally by the strikers are a 10c an hour raise, an eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sunday and holiday work. The National Fireproofing company offered their workers time and a half for Sunday work, but without any hourly increase. This was rejected by the workers of the plant.

The Perth Amboy capitalist papers are silent on the strike movement, fearing to provoke its spread by telling the news, except for attacking "outside agitators" who are claimed to be "stirring up trouble. They state that George Pearlman, who led the copper works strike, is threatening to place pickets before all factories.

Parasite Women Peddle Twaddle About Equality

Abby Scott Baker, national secretary of the International Suffrage Alliance, is a prominent figure in Paris, where is being held the congress of suffragists from all over the world. But the matter of votes for women is only a part of the work of the Alliance, which, run by parasitic women of the capitalist class, has declared for "equal rights for women in industry." This sounds very nice, but means an attack to abolish protective laws preventing long hours, night work and wages below minimum standard for women. When these dames get into industry with their income dependent on their own labor, we will begin to talk about "equality,' not before.

Bears Get a New Pitcher for T.U.E.L. Game Monday, May 31

"Walt" Carmon, captain of the Bears, which is scheduled to play against the Cubs at the Trades Union Educational League picnic Monday, has signed up a new pitching wizard to propel the so-called "apple" for his team. Altho "Walt" is no slouch of a pitcher himself, yet he has gracefully stepped aside to Ellis, who slings a ball in the same effective manner that he manipulates the drawing pen.

In addition to getting a new pitcher, the Bears have been tuning up for the coming battle. "Morrie" Loeb and Louis Engdahl have been out practicing almost every evening. Loeb and Ellis and Carmon have been seen holding mysterious conferences. It is suspected that they are working out signals and strategy for the game.

In the meanwhile, Captain Al Glotzer of the Cubs, is going around with a broad grin. He has expressed supreme confidence in the ability of his star pitcher, Max Shachtman, to turn back the Bears' heavy sluggers. Shachtman has seriously gone into training, and is even desisting from smoking, drinking coffee and making wise cracks.

GUNMEN PALS OF McSWIGGIN LAND IN JAIL

Police Find Miles and "Klondyke" O'Donnell

Miles and James "Klondyke" O'Donnell, two Cicero booze-runners declared to be companions of Assistant State's Attorney William H. McSwiggen and two other booze-runners when the trio were slain by a machine gun attack in Cicero about a month ago, were arrested by a detective squad just a half mile from the scene of the killings.

Refuse to Talk.

The two were rushed to the Desplaines street station and Chief of Detectives Shoemaker, Assistant State's Attorney Harold Levy, and other officers hurried there to question them. They would not talk to the arresting officers.

The O'Donnells were seized as Will Colvin, head of the state pardon and parole board, prepared to go before the Cook county special grand jury to answer further questions about the parole and pardoning of convicts.

Will Question Colvin.

He was to be asked particularly about the release by the present administration of some twenty convicts known to have bad records both in and out of prison.

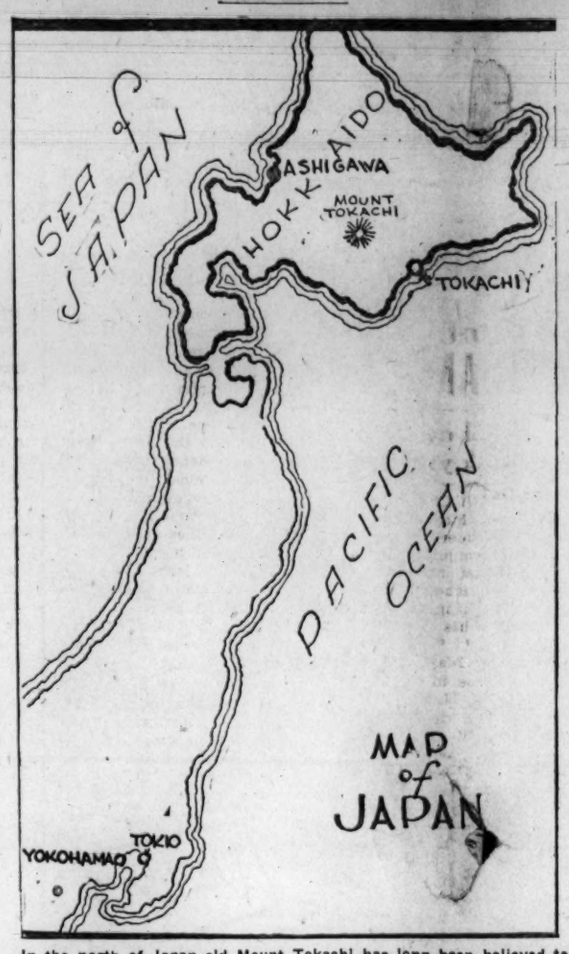
U. S. District Attorney Edwin A. Olson has also been subpoenaed to appear.

BUFFALO TO HOLD SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST MEETING

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27—A Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting will be held Tuesday, June 1, in the Engineer's Hall, 36 W. Huron St., at 8 p. m. Robert Dunn, of New York, will be the principal speaker, and several local labor leaders will speak on behalf of their organizations.

"Extinct" Volcano Rains Death On Villages of Northern Japan



In the north of Japan old Mount Tokachi has long been believed to be a safely extinct volcano. In fact, a lake was cradled in its crater. But Mount Tokachi has come to life. The first reports of its eruption indicated a death list of over 900, with thousands of others homeless and in misery. The map indicates the location of Mount Tokachi and Asahigawa which is the largest city of the district, from which relief trains were sent to the many small villages close to the lava flow.

BREAK IN LIBERAL PARTY IS PUSHED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Lloyd George Essays an Alliance with L. P.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 27—The break in the liberal party between Lloyd George and Lord Oxford and Asquith is assuming the proportions of a split. Lloyd George's gravitation towards the right wing of the labor party was accentuated by the recent general strike when the "old fox" took advantage of the situation for political capital and played both ends against the middle. The old whig standbys, such as Asquith, Sir John Simon and Sir Donald MacLean supported the government during the general strike.

The present controversy, while brewing for some time, was precipitated by an article of Lloyd George's on the British strike in which he condemned the government. Asquith took exception to this. There is now an open feud on in the liberal party.

But Lloyd George will not resign from the party. He controls both the party funds and the party organs. While the greater part of the members are without doubt against him and altho it is taken for granted that George is planning an alliance with the right wing of the labor party, he announces in so many words, that he will force the conservative wing of the liberals to throw him out before he quits.

Blue Law Specialists Oppose Revolutions; Especially on Sunday

NEW YORK, May 25.—The "Lord's Day Alliance," which specializes on stopping baseball games, pinochle and fishing by small boys on Sundays, along with all such reactions for the working class, as movies and theaters on the one day which most workers have for relaxation, has broken into print with a patriotic burst of approval given the New York superintendent of schools for barring prominent lawyers and ministers from speaking in public school buildings because they are supposed to be members of the Civil Liberties Union.

The school board czar stopped Attorney Arthur Garfield Hayes, Reverend John Haynes Holmes and James Weldon Johnson from speaking at the Stuyvesant high school. Concerning this matter, which is being appealed by Samuel Untermeyer to the state board of education, the head of the "Lord's Day Alliance" writes:

"This is the time when all good citizens must stand together, without flinching, against all persons and organizations seeking to weaken and destroy our government."

What this has to do with observance of the Sabbath was not made clear in the announcement, unless it is calculated that destruction of the government is especially designed to take place on Sunday.

"JOAN OF ARC" OF PASSAIC TO SPEAK IN YOUNGSTOWN

Meeting to Be Held on Sunday Evening

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 27.—A big mass meeting will be held in Youngstown, where the workers will hear all about the Passaic textile strike, that has stirred the ranks of labor thruout the country.

The story of the strike will be told personally by one of the strikers herself, Nancy Sandosky, better known as the Joan of Arc of the Passaic strike. Just how the unorganized strikers have been able to hold out so long on the picket line, and how they were aided with funds, clothes and food, will be explained by Fred G. Biedenkapp, national secretary of the International Workers' Aid and Dora Lohse, a prominent relief worker.

The mass meeting will be held at Hungarian Hall, 338½ Federal St., on May 28, at 8 p. m.

Nancy Sandosky Speaks to the Cleveland East High School Students

CLEVELAND, May 27. — The economics class at East High School heard the truth about conditions in Passaic when Nancy Sandosky, youthful leader of the Passaic strikers, talked to them in their own class room on this subject.

Altho it had been the policy of the teacher either to evade the question of the strike or skillfully squirm out of answering questions about it, Sandosky managed to get the truth across. She told of the experiences of the strikers' delegation to the White House and to the house of the New Jersey senator in Washington, and how the president refused to see the strikers, and the senator showed plainly that he was not going to take the side of the textile workers against the bosses of the New Jersey mills. Then she told of the clubbings of women and children in the strike areas, of the starvation and cold that the strikers have suffered since the strike began.

"If it were not for the International Workers' Aid," she said, "the strikers would have had no help at all, but they came iin and opened soup kitchens and distributed clothing to help us along so that we would win the strike."

The students who heard this talk heard the truth probably for the first time. Even the teacher had very little to say, for he had against him this time two fighters, one a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, who made the proposition that Nancy Sandosky speak, and Nancy Sandosky who knows far more about the real side of economics than the teacher ever imagined.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

Labor Alone Wants to Disarm the World and It Intends to Do It Soon

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

ANOTHER of the scores of much advertised conferences growing out of the Versailles "Peace" Treaty has gone on the rocks at Geneva, Switzerland.

This time it was the ill-fated league of nations preparatory disarmament conference, that was to pave the way for cutting down the huge war preparations helping to crush capitalist Europe.

• • • •

"Disarmament" was one of the beautiful mirages prepared for the workers by their ruling class when the nauseating stench from the battlefields spurred discontent in many nations. It was an associate of the "Locarno Spirit" that was to blot out the dread of new wars forever.

Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, in reviewing the results of the present gathering at Geneva, declares:

"Representatives of 20 nations, including the United States, talked uselessly. The disarmament problem is at the moment insoluble, because there are more nervous and disunited nations in Europe than before the world war, more soldiers under arms, more jealousy, more fear, more distrust. The failure of this preparatory conference was foreseen."

Its failure was pointed out, however, and analyzed by Communists. Even Ferrero, after making the black analysis quoted above, must necessarily add, "The situation is not hopeless." Ferrero must needs paint a silver lining on the dark clouds hovering over a helpless capitalist world. That is the role of capitalism's "scholars."

• • • •

The Versailles treaty carved Europe into contending camps. Mussolini hails his "Napoleonic year" and looks beyond the Mediterranean for the expansion of a colonial empire. Germany maneuvers for the return of some of her colonies. France staggers under the militarist burden that demands protected frontiers against "the Huns," eight years after their supposed "defeat" while the ugly fist of murder must always be held in readiness against rebellious colonials. Great Britain, too, must hold her army and navy in constant leash ready to spring against a restless working class at home, and as a threat against oppressed peoples over whom "the sun never sets." The Polish workers and peasants groan under armaments that are no longer subsidized by the bankrupt French. But the tyranny reared in Poland fears its enemies on every side as well as the workers and peasants at home. Poland will not disarm. All capitalist Europe is filled with the clatter of new wars in the making.

The Union of Soviet Republic points the way toward disarmament, offering itself to strip away all semblance of militarism. But capitalist Europe will not listen, as it feels it cannot, in always holding itself in readiness for new struggles for the ascendency of Berlin, or Paris, or London, or Rome, centers of clashing imperialist ambitions. Poor Ferrero confesses, "Equalization of armaments is a difficult question—not because it cannot be solved, but because no one wants to solve it."

• • • •

But again Ferrero is mistaken. Labor, in the city and on the land, that suffers most thru imperialist wars, not only desires to solve the disarmament problem, but intends to do so.

Labor will disarm the world thru conquering the world for labor. The workers in power the world over will establish an international economy that will wipe out all national rivalries for the first time in human history. Labor's road to disarmament lies thru the conquest of all power and the abolition of war-breeding imperialism.

The failure of the latest Geneva conference will drive new masses of European workers toward the realization of this fact.

WHITE TERROR OF WALL STREET MURDERS CUBAN RAIL STRIKERS UNDER LACKEY MACHADO'S RULE

HAVANA, Cuba, May 27.—The railroad strikers are feeling the hand of United States imperialism under the administration of President Machado, Latin lackey to Wall Street. The cities of Camaguey and Santiago de Cuba are under martial law, and the custom of Machado of private assassinations of strike leaders has evidently been carried out against Augustin Perez, leader of the strikers, who has been kidnapped while his chauffeur's body was found hanging to a tree .

Strike headquarters in Camaguey and Santa Clara have been closed by the troops and the attorney for the union has been placed under arrest. Soldiers are guarding the railway property, but to furnish an excuse for the white terror against the strikers, the government is circulating wild yarns of "bomb plots" to cover up the Machado governmnet's own connivance in the assassination campaign against strikers.

A commission of congressmen en route thru the strike zone was stalled at Santa Clara, the trainmen refusing to move the train further when they heard of the kidnapping of Augustin Perez, who is expected to have met the same fate as his chauffeur.

Foster to Speak in New York June 4

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 27.—Wm. Z. Foster will speak on "The Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926" on Friday evening, June 4, at the Central Opera House, 67th street and Third avenue, under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League. The admission charge is 25 cents. Tickets are now ready and can be gotten at the headquarters, 108 East 14th street, or at the Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 127 University place.

What progress have the Russian workers made in the last year? How has the N. E. P. affected the relations between socialized industry and the capitalist elements? How are the workers in the U. S. S. R. laying the foundation for socialism? Get your ticket and you'll get the answer.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

ABD-EL-KRIM NOW IN FRENCH HANDS AFTER SURRENDER

France Will Pension Renegade Chief

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FEZ, May 27. — Abd-el-Krim arrived at Ile Marouene at 5:15 this morning.

General Ibos met him and conducted him to Boured. He will proceed to Taza tomorrow.

• • •

Prisoner of War.

MELILLA, May 27. — Under an escort of French outposts, Adb-el-Krim crossed into the French lines at 10 o'clock last night.

General Steeg will consider Abd-el-Krim as a prisoner of war, since his tribe did not surrender with him.

French aeroplanes are flying over the Riffian front announcing the surrender of Abd-el-Krim to tribes which have not submitted.

It is believed that the Riffian chieftain will be allowed to go to France, where he may even live as a pensioner of the war ministry.

Florida Wreck.

TITUSVILLE, Fla., May 27.—Eleven persons were injured, one seriously, when southbound Train No. 81 of the Florida East Coast railway was wrecked eleven miles north of here today.

Have You Noticed?

The pictures now appearing in The DAILY WORKER? You will see more and better ones. Look for them.

SMALL OUSTS 'UNFAITHFUL' JAIL WARDEN

(Continued from page 1)

ministration of the institution at Joliet, in-so-far as the handling of the inmates was concerned, or the enforcement of discipline, except the general statement of the warden himself.

Booze Parties in Jail.

"Commencing shortly after John L. Whitman's appointment as warden, the use of intoxicating liquor by the inmates of the Honor farm was a common occurrence.

"On one Sunday last year a large percentage of the 150 inmates on the Honor farm became so intoxicated that a riot resulted and it was necessary to call the reserve keepers and Deputy Warden Klein to quell the riot. Several of the convicts were badly cut up. Some of the inmates were punished, but very few. In cleaning up the yard around the Honor farm, several bushel baskets of whiskey bottles were found.

Shady Women Visit Prison.

"On Sunday visiting was allowed promiscuously and evidence has been submitted that many women of bad character were frequent visitors on such days, including colored inmates of disorderly houses. These women were allowed to dance with the prisoners."

Much more of the report was unprintable.

"The evidence discloses that the management of the farm could not be any worse than it is.

"The conduct and the morale of the so-called honor men on this farm has become a public scandal. Use of intoxicating liquors has become a common occurrence.

Captains Loot Jails.

"While we have not had direct proof, still there is sufficient circumstantial evidence to satisfy this grand jury that there is a systematic looting of the institution by at least one of the captains, and to some extent implicates one other captain."

Among recommendations contained in the grand jury report were:

Abolish Prison Farm.

Abolition of the Honor farm.

Civil service in the penal system.

Discharge of Mrs. C. Elinor Rullen, superintendent of the woman's section of the prison.

Discharge of Deputy Warden Carlson, acting Deputy Warden Kelly, Captains Bigford and Hammermeister, Chief Clerk Jones and Superintendent Richert of the Honor farm.

• • •

Elmer Green, who is slated to replace Warden Whitman, is at present acting warden at Chester. He was formerly, before his appointment as superintendent of prisons, sheriff of Lake county, Ill.

Three Parties In Minnesota Election

(Continued from page 1)

able Minneapolis attorney, and Magnus Johnson, dirt farmer candidate and former U. S. Senator are conducting state-wide campaigns.

Davis will have the backing of the almost defunct non-partisan league, former followers of Johnson, who believe his political life is at an end and a smattering of labor led by Thomas Van Lear, erstwhile publisher of the Minneapolis Daily Star.

In the country districts Johnson will likely receive a big vote. In addition to this he will be given united backing of the machinery of the farmer-labor association which is represented by local organizations in every county in the state.

Son of First Wife Gets Stokes' Fortune

NEW YORK, May 27. — The will of the late W. E. D. Stokes, filed for probate in the surrogate court, leaves his entire estate to his son by his first wife, W. E. D. Stokes, Jr.

No mention whatever is made of his second wife, Helen Elwood Stokes, or their two children, James, 12, and Muriel, 11. The estate was valued at $8,000,000.

CONCERT AND DANCE

Русская Вечеринка

given by the
SINGING SOCIETY OF THE WORKERS' HOUSE

SATURDAY, MAY 29

at the WORKERS' HOUSE,
1902 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

An interesting program.
Dancing after the concert.

Beginning at 7:30 p. m.
Admission 35 Cents.

TO DEPORT ALIEN FOR CRIME HE DID NOT COMMIT

Innocent Worker to Be Sent Back to Italy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Unless Gov. Moore of New Jersey shall pardon him for a crime which the state of New Jersey acknowledges he never committed, but for which it kept him in prison seven years, Raffaele Morello will be deported to Italy as an ex-convict.

False Interpretation.

This is the demonstration of the majesty of American law and justice which is to be given the victim and to the world, according to W. W. Husband, assistant secretary of labor in charge of deportations. Morello was recently paroled from prison when the state authorities became convinced that he had been convicted and sentenced for the murder of his wife on false interpretation of his own story. He had explained to the court interpreter that his wife committed suicide when he was drafted to serve in the American army in 1918; that he came home, found her dead, and tried to kill himself. He spoke an obscure dialect of Italian, and the court interpreter told the court that Morello was confessing the murder and attempted suicide. He learned in prison to speak English, and then learned what had been the cause of his conviction. The interpreter admitted that he might have been mistaken in what he told the court.

To Deport Morello.

Now, says Assistant Secretary Husband, the law is mandatory: it requires deportation of an alien who shall, within five years after arrival, have been 'sentenced to a prison term of one year or more because of conviction in this country of a crime involving moral turpitude," committed in this country. If the man shall be pardoned, as has happened in many cases where guilt was established, the United States immigration authority at Washington has considered that fact, as it may under another section of the law, as removing the necessity of deporting him.

Morello has been arrested by the immigration agent at Philadelphia, and is about to be given a hearing on the question, solemnly put: "Has this alien been sentenced to a prison term of more than one year, because of conviction of crime committed in this country?" Guilt or innocence will have no hearing in the case. Only the whim of Gov. Moore will count. Stricter deportation laws are being urged.

DISCUSS DRY ACT REFERENDUM IN THE SENATE

House Assails Coolidge Enforcement Order

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The wet and dry controversy flared forth again in both houses of congress, and led to spirited debating.

In the senate the wets and drys clashed over the project for a national referendum, and in the house the president's executive order putting federal badges on local officers was attacked.

Peoria Seeks to Abolish the Illinois Commerce Commission

PEORIA, Ill., May 26.— The city clerk of Peoria is drawing up a call to representatives of Illinois municipalities to meet here and adopt measures looking to the abolishment of the Illinois commerce commission.

Preparation of the call follows action by the city council last night in passing a resolution declaring the commission has taken over supervision of Peoria streets to the detriment of Peoria citizens. The date for the meeting will be fixed later, it was said.

CHURCHES TO INVESTIGATE TWO STRIKES

Probe Aims to Break Future Conflicts

NEW YORK—(FP)—May 26— Two important strike studies are projected by church groups, the department of research and education, Federal Council of Churches, announces. The Western Maryland railroad strike of engineers and firemen, which has been on since October, is one situation and the textile strike in Passaic, is the other to be investigated. The Social Action department, National Catholic Welfare Conference, is to co-operate and possibly also the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Ministers' Inquiry.

The Federal Council research department says that it "does not make a practice of investigating conflict situations unless requested to do so by responsible and representative local groups." Urgent requests have come, however, from the ministers' associations of Cumberland and Hagerstown, Md., where the rail strikers live. Strike supporters in these towns also appealed to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., because he is a stockolder, altho he claims a minor one, in the firm.

If financial resources are fothcoming, Passaic ministers are expected to approve the outlined study proposed by the research department on their request. "It calls for a full inquiry into the present industrial situation and the economic and social causes underlying it," under auspices of a local committee and co-operation of the Federal Council research department and the similar agency of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

"The plan contemplates not merely a study of the strike, but an effort to discover ways by which such disasters may be avoided and, in particular, what contribution the churches can make to that end." The rail strike probe follows the 1920 precedent of the Denver streetcar strike joint inqury.

Seek to Break Strikes.

"The theory on which the project is undertaken is that the church has a definite responsibility in any conflict situation because of the effect of such a situation upon its own fellowshinp and because industrial war thwarts the aims of the church in its service to the community," says the research department. "The present otudy is one phase of an inquiry which the department hopes to continue over a long period into the relation of organized religion to industrial conflict."

We need more news from the shops and factories. Send it in!

IMPERIALIST AIDS FRAME-UP SOVIET CREW

Wu Pei-Fu Henchman Seizes Steamer Oleg

PEKING, China (Tass), April 12 (By Mail).—E. C. Osarnin, Soviet consul general in Tientsin, sent the following note to Chang Tung-Li, special commissioner for foreign affairs for Chihli province, of which Wu Pei-Fu, an imperialist tool, is military dictator, in connection with the detention of the Soviet steamer Oleg.

Military Authorities Seize Steamer.

"On March 13, 1926, the Soviet mercantile fleet steamer Oleg, carrying a cargo of Chinese cabbage (seaweed) was sent to Tientsin. At Taku Bar the aforementioned steamship was detained by the Chinese military authorities and prevented from proceeding to Tientsin. The real reasons for the detention of the steamer are unknown, altho in the local foreign and Chinese press false information has appeared to the effect that ammunition was carried by the S. S. Oleg.

"One of the foreign papers went so far in its efforts to mutilate the facts as to give alleged particulars of the ammunition carried as well as the value of the same.

Fail to Notify Soviet Mission.

"Upon the detention of the steamer the Chinese naval authorities, without notifying the Union of Socialist Soviet of Republics government representation of the proceeding, removed the steamer to Chingwantao, where it was subjected to a careful search and the officers and crew to a strict examination.

"Following their examination, the officers and the crew of the ship were confined to a special part of the deck and were forbidden to leave it. A fresh search of the ship was then made without any of the officers or crew present.

Frame-Up Crew.

"In the course of the second search, which lasted for five days, 1,611 cartridges of various makes were discovered in various parts of the steamer. The manner in which these cartridges were found on the ship in the course of a search conducted under such peculiar conditions has never been investigated. According to the ship's officers, the cartridges appeared on the steamer after the officers and crew had been actually placed under arrest and confined to a special part of the steamer.

"At present, in spite of the fact that the examination and the search of the steamer have been completed and it has been established that Chinese cabbage was the only cargo it carried, the ship is still being detained by the Chinese military authorities at Chingwangtao on an unlawful attachment.

Protests Illegal Action.

"The unlawful attachment of the S. S. Oleg by the Chinese authorities in itself is a gross infringement of the sovereign rights of the Uunion of Socialist Soviet Republiccs, while its unwarranted detention and the fact that the parties responsible for the detetntion go unpunished aggravates the situation. Consequently, I am compelled herewith strongly to protest against the unlawful detention of the S. S. Oleg, its removal to Chingwangtao and the very peculiar conditions under which the search of the steamer was carried out by military authorities instead of the competent customs officials as is required by the regulations.

"I demand, therefore, that the S. S. Oleg be immediately released and be allowed to proceed to its port of destination, and that the parties responsible for its detention be tried and fittingly punished.

"Furthermore, I would draw your attention to the fact that the detention of the S. S. Oleg inflicts great losses on the Soviet mercantile fleet and every day of the continued detention of the ship considerably increases these losses, which will have to be covered by the parties responsible for the unlawful action in this connection.

"E. C. Osarin,
"Consul General of the U. S. S. R."

6,000 Collective Farms in Ukraine

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (Tass), May 26.—There are now 6,000 collective farms in the Ukraine, the total area of which amounts to 880,000 acres and on which are engaged 256,000 farmers and their families, according to the report of the Commissariat for Agriculture of the Ukraine Soviet Republic.

During the period of war Communism, the farmers of the Ukraine showed bitter hostility to the efforts of the government to introduce collective farming. Now, however, there is a marked tendency among farmers of the poorer class voluntarily to join their farms and run them on a collective basis.

In the process of the redistribution of land now taking place all over Russia special attention is being paid to arrange that farmers desiring to run collective farms shall receive lots adjoining each other. The state and co-operative banks provide special facilities for credits to these collective farms for the purchase of seeds and up-to-date equipment. The six thousand collective farms mentioned have between then one thousand tractors and orders have been placed for another 623 to be delivered this season.

Urbana Police Heads Seek to Stop Races

(Special to The Daily Worker)

URBANA, Ill., May 26—Promoters of automobile races to be held here Decoration Day, Sunday, are determined to stage the affair, altho Sheriff Gray declared a civic organization will try to get an injunction to stop them and failing in this, he will be at the track with warrants for the arrest of all drivers and others connected with the races, on the charge of creating a public disturbance.

The race track adjoins a cemetery and it is claimed by those opposed to the affair that the noises will interfere with Decoration Day services.

'BATH-TUB' GIRL IS A 'DUMB DORA,' SAYS JAMES CODY

Carroll Show Manager Assails Joyce Hawley

BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, May 27.—Earl Carroll, theatrical producer, was found guilty by a jury of perjuring himself when he testified that no dancer plunged nude into a bath-tub full of liquor during the Washington birthday party on the stage of his theater.

• • •

NEW YORK, May 26.— Both sides rested their case in the perjury trial of Earl Carroll, New York theatrical producer, after a vicious attack on the part of James W. Cody, Carroll's theatrical manager, on the character of Joyce Hawley, 17-year-old chorus girl, who bathed in a bath tub of wine at a Washington birthday party in Carroll's Broadway theater in order to give New York society dames and gentlemen a "kick."

James W. Cody, Carroll's stage manager, testified that Miss Hawley was born in Madison, Wisconsin, and was twenty years old, according to the application card which was filled out when she applied for a position as "a nude model." She testified that she was seventeen.

Joyce "Dumb Dora."

Cody explained a notation of "D. D." on Miss Hawley's index card as his "personal grade." "D. D." stands for "Dumb Dora," he stated.

The witness said that "when Miss Hawley applied for a position she told me she had a "number one figure and began disrobing.'

"I stopped that and told her I'd see her in a bathing suit," said Cody.

Comedians Aid Carroll.

Augustus Thomas, playwright, and Al Jolson, comedian, were summoned as defense witnesses while eight pretty young chorus girls from Carroll's musical revue rooted silently from a front-row bench for their employer.

Thomas testified he was not a guest at the midnight-to-morning party given by Carroll at which Miss Joyce Hawley, beautiful 17-year-old show girl, bathed in a bath tub of champagne.

The playwright said he had known Carroll for some years and testified as to his reputation for veracity and general good character.

Edwin Farrell and David Schneider, of the Carroll theater staff, followed Thomas on the stand and told of Joyce Hawley, the bath-tub girl, visiting the box-office in March for an appointment with Chris Scaife, Carroll's right hand man.

Chris Scaife, Carroll's manager, the next witness, told of a visit from Miss Hawley in which "she demanded money."

Sought $1,000 Bribe.

"Miss Hawley said, if $1,000 was not paid her she would make trouble for Earl Carroll, but if she got the money she wouldn't say anything," Scaife testified.

"What did she say about the grand jury?" Scaife was asked.

"That if she got $1,000 she would say anything we wanted her to say."

Miss Hawley in her testimony admitted visiting Scaife to obtain $1,000 she claimed was promised her by Carroll for her "wine bath" performance.

Makes Second Visit.

Scaife told of another visit from Miss Hawley in which she said she would take $500.

"Did she say what she would tell the grand jury if she didn't get the money?" Herbert C. Smythe, defense counsel asked.

"No," the witness replied.

"Miss Hawley said that on the night of the party you gave her drinks?"

"I might have given her ginger ale."

Soviet Mercantile Fleet Opens New Sea Lanes

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (Tass), May 27.—With the opening of the 1926 navigation season the Soviet Mercantile Fleet (Sovtorgflot) proposes to open a round Europe express route from the Baltic to the Black Sea connecting Leningrad with the ports on the Black and Azov seas.

Other services to be run by the Soviet Mercantile Fleet include: Archangel, Murmansk-Vardo leaving Archangel once a fortnight; Leningrad-London, twice a week; Odessa and the Near East, once a fortnight, and Odessa-Vladivostok. This will be a circular route, Vladivostok, Shanghai, Canton and Odessa, making five voyages a year.

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

NEWS OF SACCO-VANZETTI MUST NOT END WITH STORY OF THEIR EXECUTION, SAYS CARL HAESSLER

By CARL HAESSLER,
Managing Editor, The Federated Press.

The long, pitiless frame-up on Sacco and Vanzetti is now speeding to its ghastly conclusion in the Massachusetts death chamber. For six years, almost from the day of its organization, the Federated Press has had its reporters and editors on the story of the relentless drive of the financial and anti-union oligarchy of New England to show the foreign-born that the penalty of independence and labor organization is death.

In Iron Cages in Courtroom.

In 1920, the arrest of the Italian-American labor radicals was first reported. In 1921 the Federated Press Boston Bureau sent out daily reports of the amazing trial in which the defendants were exhibited in iron cages in the courtroom and all the tricks of the prosecution against aliens and radicals were trotted out.

Against all expectation the bureau had to report a conviction. Since then the details of the frame-up came out one by one. The secretly exchanged bullets by the jury foreman, the perjured evidence of witnesses with previous criminal records, the refusal to permit new evidence that would overturn the fatal persecution. Federated Press files reveal how science demonstrated in vain that the death bullet did not leave the defendant's gun; how threats of further prosecution silenced the perjurers after they had confessed. They show how labor all over the world rushed to Sacco and Vanzetti's aid.

A. F. of L. Resolutions.

Convention correspondents of the F. P. at American Federation of Labor sessions wrote of the action of the A. F. of L. in a new trial for the men. Twice they reported such action.

Then the news of the refusal of a new trial by the trial judges. Then the news of this refusal confirmed by the Massachusetts supreme court.

Now the news of protest meetings in hundreds of American and foreign citizens and of telegrams and cables to the Massachusetts governor.

But never the news that Sacco and Vanzetti have been murdered by the state in the electric chair. Labor everywhere must prevent that. The news must be made not to happen.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

National Grange and Big Business to Hold a National Conference

WASHINGTON, May 26—(FP)—John E. Edgerton, Tennessee textile magnate and president of the National Association of Manufacturers, announces that the National Industrial Council, of which he is likewise president, has accepted the invitation of the National Grange to hold a national conference of organizations of "agriculture, industry and finance." This conference is planned "to promote better understanding of their mutual problems, and mutually contribute to the progress of our common country."

The National Grange and the National Association of Manufacturers were leaders in the fight—promoted by Southern textile mill owners—to kill the child labor amendment. They also co-operated to pass the Esch-Cummins transportation act in 1920, and have stood together on railroad issues ever since.

SCOTT TO GET SECOND SANITY TRIAL TUESDAY

Judge Refuses to Pass Execution Sentence

Russell Scott, slayer of a Chicago drug clerk during a holdup, cannot be executed until a jury has again passed on his sanity, ruled Judge William V. Brothers, when Scott was brought before him for sentence. The second santiy trial was set for next Tuesday.

The case is making legal history. It is without precedent in the annals of American jurisprudence. Scott was sentenced to hang for the murder of Joseph Maurer, a drug clerk, during a holdup. Two hours before his scheduled execution, a writ was issued ordering a test of his sanity. A jury found him insane and sent him to Chester, with it being understood that if he recovered he should be returned to Cook county and hanged. A week ago state alienists declared he had recovered.

With Judge Brother's ruling that Scott cannot hang until a jury has declared him sane, and with his attorney prepared to go to the supreme court, if necessary, to prove that his release from the Chester asylum was illegal, Scott is believed to have better than an even chance of escaping the gallows.

Pittsburgh I.L.D. Picnic Postponed to June 24

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 27. — The International Labor Defense picnic here has been postponed to June 24. It will be held at Schuetzen Park, Millvale, Pa. Friendly organizations are urged not to arrange conflicting affairs.

BRITISH STRIKE IS A FORERUNNER OF MANY SIMILAR CONFLICTS WITH CAPITALIST CLASS IN ALL NATIONS

The British general strike will prove the forerunner of similar conflicts, not only in England but in all capitalist countries. Its result means only a temporary setback in labor's advance to political power.

The first great effort collapsed because even the leaders were not clear about what they were really doing. They were afraid to admit the real aim of the movement.

Leaders in Doubt.

British labor was in fact challenging the government. The government had declared war on labor. Ernest Bevin said for the Trades Union Congress general council on the day the general strike decision was taken: "Neither the general council nor the miners have any quarrel with the people. We are not declaring war on the community. War has been declared by the government."

This government which labor challenged does not represent the whole people. It is recognized as a capitalist government just as the government prior to the 17th century English revolution was a landlord government. Following the earlier revolution the commercial capitalist class forced its way to the dominant position in government.

Challenged Capitalist System.

Labor challenged this government because it upholds a system which has come to be uneconomic in terms of the wellbeing of the people. The miner's plight is the outstanding evidence of the failure of profit-making as a social motive. The miners' struggle revealed the government attacking the living standard of the people in the interest of profit.

Labor can make the well-being of the workers the objective of the country's economic activity only by securing a dominant position in government. A general strike in support of wages is bound to fail unless the leaders recognize that the result will be political, not merely industrial, unless they aim at a definite shift of political power to organized labor. The unions can succeed only as they become a greater power in the state.

Workers Must Win.

In challenging the existing government labor is not challenging the country. It is challenging a small minority, the absentee-owning class. It is this authority which increasingly limits labor's freedom to produce a full life for all. Step by step the owners must give way before labor's advance just as feudalism retreated before capitalism. The alternative is an age of industrial slavery and social decay.

IN NEW YORK!
The Next Lecture of the Course of Nine Lectures on
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LEON SAMSON
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Questions and discussion after the lecture. Admission 25 Cents.

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Organization Meetings | **Workers (Communist) Party** | Social Affairs Resolutions

The Work Before the Party in the Light of the Comintern Decision

Statement by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party

The following statement was adopted unanimously by the full meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party now in session:

* * *

THE central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, having considered the decision of the Communist International in regard to the situation within our party, and the tasks of the party, declares its endosement of this decision and that it will loyally carry the decision into effect.

At the same time the central committee calls upon every unit of the party and every member of the party to aid in making effective not only the letter of the decision of the Communist International but the spirit of this decision.

End Factionalism—Unite the Party.

THE enlarged executive committee of the Communist International calls attention to the danger which would result for our party, should the factional struggle which has torn the party during the past year continue. It emphasizes the necessity of bringing about an immediate discontinuance of factionalism. It lays down a basis for common work by the comrades of the various groupings within the party. It calls upon every member of the party to support the central committee in its work and lays upon the central committee the responsibility of so carrying on the leadership of the party as to avoid any development of further factional struggle.

The plenum of the central committee of the party is in full agreement with the viewpoint expressed by the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International on this subject. Our party cannot stand a continuance of the factional struggle. The energy and strength of the party, which for two years has to a large degree been directed into the inner party struggle must be thrown into work among the masses for the upbuilding of the influence and leadership of the party. Factionalism, which detracts from the ability of the party to effectively carry on its work among the masses, must come to an end. The whole party membership must give earnest and energetic support to the campaigns which the party has under way thru which it is striving to mobilize the masses for struggle against the capitalists and the capitalist government.

The task of liquidating the remnants of factionalism within the party, primarily devolves upon the central committee of the party. It assumes this responsibility and declares its determination to put into effect the letter and spirit of the Communist International decision and to pursue such an inner party policy as will eliminate the hitherto existing factional lines. The party tasks are so great that they require the ability and strength in leading responsible positions of all the comrades within the party capable of filling these positions. The central committee declares that there will be no discrimination in giving comrades responsible work according to their ability because of the previously existing factional alignments in the party.

So far as the leadership of the party work is concerned, the central committee will follow the same policy. It will endeavor to broaden the leadership of the party so as to include every comrade capable of contributing to this leadership and aiding in the strengthening and upbuilding of the party.

In order to carry this policy into effect, the central committee must have the co-operation of those comrades who have hitherto been in the opposition within the party. The decision of the Communist International placed responsibilities and duties upon them as well as upon the central committee. The Communist International expects a cessation of the factional struggle. All comrades must give full co-operation and support to the central committee in carrying out the policies outlined above.

The discussions and struggles within the party have helped to clarify the outer lines of policy which the party must follow. This clarification should aid materially in developing an inner party line that will enable the party to put its full strength in the work among the masses—that is, to unify the leadership of the party and membership for the struggle against the capitalist enemy and the building of a powerful Communist Party.

The Party Prospects.

THE plenum of the central committee declares as its opinion that the factional struggle within the party can be completely liquidated on the basis of the Communist International decision. Then the party strength can be thrown into the work of establishing the prestige of the party among the masses and building the party organization. The party stands before great opportunities and the party can make great strides forward.

While it is true, as has been pointed out by the enlarged executive of the comintern, in its thesis on the general world situation, that the American labor movement has moved to the right under the influence of the concessions which American imperialism is able to make to the upper strata of the working class, still at the same time, thru the application of the tactics of the united front, the influence of the party among the working masses has grown.

The party has, for the first time in its history, become a leading influence in strikes of workers. It is succeeding in drawing broader masses of workers into common struggle with itself thru the tactic of the united front. Thru the extension of its mass work and its work in the trade unions, it is breaking the isolation in which it found itself and all the indications are that its influence among the masses of workers is steadily increasing.

The Economic Situation.

THERE are indications that the favorable economic situation which this country has been enjoying is approaching the end and that a period of depression lies in the not distant future. This estimate does not mean that we are in for an immediate period of depression. Rather, the tendency of industry is downward; the actual period of depression still lies some distance in the future.

Steel orders, which are a barometer indicating the direction which industry is taking, show a decided falling off in advance orders. The building industry, which has been in a boom period during recent years, is also slowing down. Manufacturing industries generally during the month of April showed a decrease of 1% in the number of workers employed. These are some of the first signs indicating that industry has reached the apex of the period of so-called prosperity and is now tending in the other direction. A depression lies ahead.

In the agricultural field the farmer has secured no relief from the renewal of the agricultural crisis which developed during the present year. The debts of farmers are increasing. Tenancy is growing greater. Hundreds of thousands of farmers are continuing the migration to the cities.

Altho capitalism in the United States has been enjoying a general period of prosperity, certain industries due to special conditions have been undergoing crises. This has been true of the coal industry, textile industry, needle trades and the shoe industry. Because of overdevelopment of the industry or changes in the mode of production, and movement of the industry from one part of the country to another, these industries have not shared in the generally favorable economic situation. The result of this and as a consequence of the effort of the capitalist owners to make the workers bear the burden of the unfavorable conditions in these industries, is that the workers have been forced into resistance in order to protect their standard of life and working conditions.

The party has made its greatest gain in its work among the workers of these industries.

The development of a period of depression in the cycle of capitalist production will bring with it sharper conflicts between the workers in other industries and the capitalist employers. Thus the outlook for the future in this country is to a period of renewed struggles which will create for the party a favorable condition for its work and for the development of the party.

The Political Situation.

THE overwhelming victory for the capitalists of this country in the election of Coolidge in 1924 has resulted in the open putting into force of the capitalist program thru the government. The Coolidge administration has brazenly put thru its program to strengthen the capitalists and for weakening the workers. The government stands in the open as the representative of capitalist power in the United States. This is particularly evident in the fact that the government does not even seemingly appear as the opponent of the trusts and great corporations and every pretense to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law has been abandoned and trustified business has been given open approval by the government.

While the capitalist power is unchallenged in this country, differences have developed within the ranks of the capitalists themselves which are reflecting themselves in the struggle within the two old parties.

Thus, for instance, on two major questions, party lines have been completely broken in the vote of recent legislation. This was true in the case of the vote on the world court issue and in the vote on the Haugen farm relief bill.

In the first vote, we have an expression of the opposition between finance capital which is primarily interested in international loans and the capitalists whose interests are more purely industrial.

In the second we have the struggle of the farmers against the big capitalist interests.

Differences are also developing within the capitalist parties on the question of the tariff. The international bankers, faced with the necessity of devising means thru which their creditors can make payments, favor reductions in the tariff which of course, will be opposed by capitalist industries which are profitting therefrom.

These conflicts and differences will reflect themselves in the future political struggles in this country.

The progressive third party movement which succeeded in diverting the labor party movement from its track and which has been broken up and greatly demoralized following the last election has disillusioned certain sections of the workers with LaFollettеism, thus giivng a lesson in the need of independent political action. The open rule of the capitalist powers in Washington is giving the workers new examples of how the government is working for the capitalists. These facts, together with the experiences of the workers in such strikes as that at Passaic, where all the forces of the government are lined up against the workers, legislation such as the Watson-Parker bill, can be made the basis for giving the movement for a labor party a new momentum.

The Tasks of The Party

THE immediate tasks which the party must undertake in this situation are the following:

1. **Work in the trade unions.** The work in the trade unions remains the major task of the party. The spirit and letter of the Communist International decision must be carried out. To the end of carrying on this work successfully, the campaign to draw the members of the party into the unions must be continued and intensified. The party members must learn that active participation in the daily work of their unions and systematic support of the program of the party for the trade unions is the basis for building a mass party. The systematic organization of party fractions and instructions in their tasks, must be speeded up. The trade unions are the basis of many of the united front activities of the party and the success of the trade union work of the party means the drawing of new masses of workers into the struggle with the party. The party must support energetically and with a maximum of resources the expansion of the T. U. E. L. into a broad left wing organization.

2. **Labor tickets and the labor party.** The party must mobilize immediately for a wide-spread election campaign carrying on this campaign in such a form as to make it serve as a means of bringing about the crystallization of a labor party. The party must endeavor to initiate the placing of united labor tickets in the field having general mass trade union support in all of the great industrial states of this country. In addition, it should give support to the existing farmer-labor or labor parties in those states where these parties have been organized and initiate a movement to place a labor ticket in the field thru these parties. The party must use the 1926 congressional and state elections to mobilize as many workers as possible for independent political action. Where the party does not find it possible to place united front tickets in the field, either thru existing parties of workers and farmers or thru united front conferences it must nominate its own candidates.

3. **Organization of the unorganized.** The history of the American labor movement shows that it has been in periods of so-called capitalist prosperity that the movement for the organization of the unorganized workers has gained the greatest headway. The comparatively favorable conditions of the last year have created movements for organization among the workers in a number of industries. The party has participated in this work. But it must bring greater energy to the task of organizing these unorganized workers. The trade union committee of the party should work out a program of organization for the existing favorable industries, such as the rubber, textile, automobile, and so forth and the party units in these industries should carry on a consistent campaign to carry into effect these programs.

4. **Work among the farmers.** The party must take up with greater energy than before, the work among the exploited farmers. The renewal of the crisis in the agricultural field creates a favorable situation for this work and the steps which have been taken to re-establish connections and build our influence among the farming masses must continue, with increasing momentum.

5. **The DAILY WORKER.** The DAILY WORKER must be developed into a mass organ of the American labor movement, without losing its Communist character. The changes necessary to facilitate this development must be made without delay. The party members must give more active support in widening the basis of The DAILY WORKER thru increasing its circle of readers. The DAILY WORKER must become the expression of the struggles of the workers of this country.

6. **Other campaigns.** The work in support of the Young Workers (Communist) League, the work among women, the anti-imperialist activities and the work among the negroes are means of supporting the major campaigns of the party. All of this work must have the support of every party member and the work itself must be so directed as to result in strengthening our campaigns for a labor party, to build a broad left wing in the trade unions and organize the unorganized workers as well as to stimulate the movement among the farmers.

7. **Organizational tasks.** Organizationally, the party must take up earnestly the task of activizing the new party units and of strengthening the party thru drawing into it members who have not registered in the reorganizaion and new members from the shops and factories. It is particularly important to link up the shop nuclei with the campaigns for the organization of the unorganized and with our trade union work.

Build for Communism.

THE decision of the Communist International has provided the basis for the liquidation of the inner party controversy which has been obstructing the party work. The party has a clearly developed policy and a definite program for its immediate work.

While, as the Communist International points out in its resolution, the objective conditions in the United States make the task of the party a difficult one, still if the party applies the correct policy and enters into its work with energy and enthusiasm, it will be able to make progress in building the Communist party and a revolutionary mass movement in this country.

American capitalism has become the dominating imperialist power of the world. It is endeavoring to rescue capitalism from the revolutionary forces developed during the world war. It is the struggle against this dominant capitalist power which our party must carry to a successful issue. To fight American capitalism we must develop a powerful Communist Party.

The central committee calls upon every member of the party to take up the work of the party with new energy and spirit to achieve this end. The year ahead must be a year of growth and achievement. The party must show that it has come out of its inner struggle stronger and better equipped for the fight against capitalism.

Forward in the work of building a powerful Communist Party and developing a revolutionary mass movement against American capitalism!

Central Executive Committee
Workers (Communist) Party
of America
C. E. RUTHENBERG,
General Secretary.

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QUESTIONS FOR NEXT CLASS IN MARX'S 'CAPITAL'

To Meet Tuesday; Summer Sessions Planned

The next class in Marxian economics will be held Tuesday night, June 1, instead of on the regular night, Monday, because of the T. U. E. L. picnic. The place and time will be as usual—at 8 p. m. at 19 S. Lincoln.

Former members are asked to attend, as well as "steadies," as the class has decided to meet weekly thru the summer. The arrangement of the text makes it easy to pick up the discussion at this point. Tuesday's lesson will conclude Part 6 of "Capital," with the following lesson beginning with Part 7, "The Accumulation of Capital."

Tuesday's assignment is from pages 602 to 617. As this is a short lesson, there will also be a written examination, followed by discussion, covering from pages 557 to 617. Little writing, however, will be required to pass this examination, but much previous study! The class committee is in charge.

Following are questions for study of the new lesson:

1. Explain how hourly wages are a converted form of the value of labor power.
2. How is the rate of piece-wages derived?
3. Enumerate and explain the characteristic evils of the piece-work system.
4. Why is it that piece-work "has a tendency, while raising individual wages above the average, to lower this average itself?"
5. What causes changes in piece-wages; are such changes real or nominal, and why do they lead to continual conflicts between laborers and capitalists? Discuss fully.
6. Explain why the relative value of money will probably be less in more highly developed capitalistic countries than in less developed ones.
7. Explain and give examples of the fact that, altho wages may be higher in a more highly developed capitalistic nation—nevertheless, the relative price of labor (as Marx defines it) may be lower than in the more backward nations.
8. What do the statistics on number of spindles per factory and number of workers employed show?

Walkertown Workers Party Holds Picnic on Sunday, May 30

WALKERTOWN, Pa., May 26.—The Workers (Communist) Party will hold a picnic on the hill behind the Home Theater, Sunday, May 31, beginning at 10 a. m. The well-known Finnish athletic club will take part in the program. There will also be speakers in English, Hungarian and Finnish. All workers in Daisytown, Brownsville, California and other surrounding towns are urged to attend this picnic. Lunch need not be brought as sandwiches and appetizing roast lamb in country style will be served.

Don Cossacks Present Banner to Putilov Workers in Leningrad

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (Tass), May 27.—Illustrating the great change that has taken place in Russia in the relations, not only between town and country in the ordinary sense, but between such specific categories as highly industrialized workers and cossacks, who formerly were used to suppress them, a party of the famous Don Cossack's visited the famous Putiloff Workers, now called "Red Putilovets," in Leningrad, to present a banner on the occasion of the 125th anniversary of the existence of the works.

The Don Cossack area is now an autonomous unit of the Soviet Union and the cossacks are engaged in peaceful agricultural labor, altho they still retain their traditionally excellent horsemanship and give their quota to the Soviet cavalry.

GET IT SATURDAY!

A full page of cartoons on the week's events

BY HAY BALES

"South America Thru the Eyes of a Communist from the United States"

BY HARRISON GEORGE

"Why Are Foreign-Born Workers Persecuted?"

BY THURBER LEWIS

Get these features in Saturday's issue of the

NEW MAGAZINE
OF THE DAILY WORKER

WORKERS' SCHOOL TO OPEN ITS SUMMER COURSES JULY 15; ALL STUDENTS INVITED TO ATTEND

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, May 27—"Spend your vacation in the center of world capitalism learning how to fight for Communism." This is the slogan with which the New York Workers' School is appealing to class conscious workers all over the country to come to New York the 15th of July to take a two-weeks summer school course.

By studying five hours a day, six days a week, the worker is enabled to spend 60 hours in intensive study. If these hours were distributed over a once-a-week night course, it would be the equivalent of over two years of evening school work. So that a remarkable amount of work can be accomplished in this short period of systematic study.

Intensive Training.

The late afternoons and evenings will be taken up with trips to Passaic, to Wall Street, to the plant of a capitalist newspaper, to big industrial plants in which Communist nuclei are functioning, visits to well functioning nuclei, to fraction meetings of the big trade unions, union meetings, etc.

There will be a home for every student with some comrade in New York. Homes will be secured without charge to the student. Tuition will be free if his district or union recommends him and he meets such qualifications as a special school committee will determine. Fare to New York should be paid by the district organization sending the student.

The only expenses for such students as are sent by their organizations will be the purchase of textbooks and of food and in many cases, the organization may be expected to supply sufficient funds for these needs, also. Workers coming to New York should arrange to have at least $25 for spending money, purchase of food and textbooks.

Subjects Studied.

The courses will center about the problems of the American working class. The subjects will include the History of the American Working Class; American Economic History; America Today; Work in the Trade Unions; Organizational Structure and Problems; History and Problems of the Workers Party; Marxism and Leninism.

If the demand is sufficient, the two-weeks course will be extended to a four-weeks course. Get in touch at once with your organizer on being authorized to go to the summer training school and for further information, write to Bert Wolfe, director of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

CORRECTION

The DAILY WORKER, a few days ago, published a statement which purported to be a declaration of former branches of the Armenian Workers Party in regard to the affiliations of these branches with the Workers (Communist) Party, and the Armenian Fraction of the party.

The central committee of the party, in publishing this statement, was under the impresison that it had already been adopted by the branches of the Armenian Workers Party in the localities indicated in the signatures of the statement. It now finds, however, that it is only a proposed statement and that it has not been ratified by the branches. It is therefore publishing this correction of the matter.

Undoubtedly the members of the branches in question will find themselves in agreement with this proposed statement which was drawn up by one of the Chicago comrades and submitted to them. The central committee will publish a further statement, when the statement already published is officially ratified by the organization in question.

For a Mass Organ Thru Worker Correspondents

Off the Press Now!

Lenin on Organization

Volume I in the Lenin Library

No more important publication than this work has appeared in the history of the revolutionary movement since the first formulations of Communist principles by Karl Marx.

In this, the first of probably six volumes, all of which will soon appear, are the collected speeches and writings of the great leader and teacher, LENIN, on fundamental problems of vital importance to every worker.

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ALFRED, DECKER & COHN WORKERS BUCK SLAVERY

A. C. W. Member Tells of Bad Conditions

By a Worker Correspondent.

Working conditions in coat shop No. 9 of the Alfred Decker & Cohn Tailoring Co. have become unbearable. From foreman to examiner they are doing their utmost to make the life of the working man and working woman miserable. "I do not care even if you earn only a dollar a day," is the favorite saying of the foreman or assistant foreman, "but your work must be perfect."

Slave-Drivers.

They are vieing with each other in their demand that we turn out the highest quality of work, thus proving their loyalty to the Alfred Decker & Cohn Tailor Co., who gave them employment because of their capability of being efficient slave-drivers.

Season after season new and sweeping reductions in wages are made. They do it in the following manner: First, by demanding a higher quality of work; second, by actually deducting the price paid for a particular operation. I have experienced two reductions for the last two seasons. I am a presser on coats.

Another Way.

A third way of reducing our wages is by forcing us to do an additional operation and for almost the same price that is paid to the worker for the original operation. A point, in fact, is the case with our lining makers. They have been told that they now have to put shields in armholes, in addition to their work of lining making. The lining makers naturally complained to their business agent. They have been promised additional pay, but the increase in price is far from coming.

Our shop chairman, whose slugging tactics in the past largely installed him into the office thru the medium of Business Agent Spivak, is conspicuous by not fulfilling his duties as shop chairman. When reproached for inactivity his favorite reply is, "Go to the business agent." The same state of affairs exists in the overcoat shop No. 4 of the aforementioned firm.

The Vest Shop.

Industrial slavery of the lowest order exists also in the vest shop No. 11, located in the same building with the coat and overcoat shops. The vest makers tell me that the average wage of most of the married men workers is from $30 to $35 per week and in the case of the women workers it is even less. Their shop chairman, they say, has been pushed into office because he can deliver the goods (votes) in election time. His activity as shop chairman amounts to less than nothing.

The vest makers say that they don't even care to bring their complaints to him, for they have been convinced of his ineffectiveness to help them relieve their grievances. Since he was elected as union shop chairman, that is, the beginning of this year, he has not even once called a shop meeting, altho knowing full well that he is supposed to call a shop meeting at least once a month.

B. A. Scarce.

Their business agent, they say, made it his business to appear at the shop as seldom as possible, nor does he accomplish very much when he does show his presence in the shop. The shop chairman—Tulo, is his name—was last elected as delegate to the seventh Amalgamated convention at Montreal. Upon returning he was asked what took place at that gathering. "Well," he replied, "the whiskey in Montreal was excellent."

Unless the tailors in Chicago awaken, take matters into their own hands, we'll soon be deprived of all of the advantages that the Amalgamated Union, because of its militancy in the past, has gained after long and bloody struggles. Day by day we are becoming more convinced that the tailors must ally themselves with the left wing movement in the Amalgamated and champion its policies. We must begin in earnest to fight for rank and file shop committees, a forty-hour week, increase in wages, amalgamation of all the needle trades unions and a labor party.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

WIN THESE BOOKS

THIS WEEK WITH A STORY

WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

on conditions, wages and life of a worker—to appear in the issue of Friday, June 4, will win:

1ST PRIZE—"Ten Days That Shook the World," John Reed's famous story of the Russian revolution, with an introduction by Lenin. A new edition just issued.

2ND PRIZE—"100%," the story of a patriot (cloth bound)—the well-known story by Upton Sinclair, in an attractive binding.

3RD PRIZE—"Education In Soviet Russia," by Scott Nearing. A new book by the author of many well-known books and pamphlets.

This Week's Prize Winners!

The first prize this week goes to the writer of the interesting story on conditions in the shop of Alfred, Decker & Cohn Tailoring Co. The writer gets the book, "Whither Russia?" by Leon Trotsky.

The second prize, one year subscription to the Workers Monthly, goes to the writer of "Flivver King Drives Workers; Amasses Wealth," which appeared in the Worker Correspondence Section on Wednesday, May 26.

The third prize, "The Awakening of China," by James H. Dolsen, goes to the writer of "Henry's Career," a description of the "evolution" of a worker into the ranks of the yellows.

THE THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

HENRY'S CAREER

By R. KATZ,
(Worker Correspondent)

HENRY was a modest young man and never mixed in others' affairs. He was neatly dressed, even on small pay as a pants operator. He was not very good as a mechanic, so he usually laid low and did no kicking about the small wages.

But in 1916 something happened that made Henry very ambitious. He worked at that time in Hamilton, a city in Canada which has a population of eighty thousand. There was no union of that trade in the city and an organizer was sent in by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers to organize one. After many months of hard work the organizer succeeded in forming a local of a few hundred members.

AT first Henry was very much afraid of joining the union. "The boss would fire me as soon as I join," he said. But after the shop where he worked signed an agreement with the union the boss stopped the power one day and said: "All workers that don't belong to the union as yet must join." So Henry became a union man.

The union was composed largely of foreign-born workers, mostly Jewish, but many Polish and some Canadians. The union meeting had to be conducted in English, so all could participate. But since many were recent immigrants they ignored the official language. One would speak Jewish, another Polish and few would use English at all. Naturally, the organizer, who was the chairman of the meeting, did not understand and had a hard time trying to conduct the meeting. So he found that Henry understood Jewish and Polish and he got him elected as chairman of the local.

WHEN Henry found himself chairman of the union he became very ambitious and dreamed of a "career in the labor movement." He felt sure that it would not be long until he would become a paid official and would not have to get up early in the morning and go to work for $20 a week. So when Mr. Klein of the Klein Pants Shop offered to make him a sub-contractor over three operators he flatly refused, saying that he would not betray the union and sell himself for money.

But time went by and Henry did not become a paid official. In fact, he was a total failure as chairman and therefore became greatly discouraged.

One day after work the boss called him into the office and after a drink from a bottle that always stood ready in the office the boss told him he had decided to give him a chance to work himself up. He was to be made contractor over all the operators and in that way get a good start. Of course the boss had his own reasons for this. He would not stand for a union in his shop any longer, and if Henry would become contractor that would help considerably. Besides, such an able man as Henry should not have to work for $20 a week.

AT first Henry would not listen, altho he appreciated the good intentions of the boss. He, as chairman of the union, could not accept it. Of course if he were not chairman of the union he would gladly accept. But after a few more drinks and a little more friendly talk by the boss he was convinced that it was not such a crime. After all he could not sacrifice his whole life for such small wages. So the next Monday when the operators came in to work they found that Henry, the chairman of the union, was sub-contractor.

Before a week was gone everybody in the shop realized that Henry would not last. He could not get the cooperation of the operators, as much as he might try. They simply despised him, especially "David, the dreamer," who was considered the leader of the shop. David could not forgive Henry because, while being the highest official of the union, he had sold himself to the boss.

After six weeks of struggle Henry realized it was a losing fight and quit his job.

IT was plain he could not go back to the union for a job. They would take him to the executive board of the local and there Jimie and Shapiro would ask him all kinds of disgracing questions. So after looking in vain for a non-union job, he took the train for Chicago, far away from Hamilton, where nobody would know him and where he could start anew.

In Chicago he soon learned that the easiest way to get in right with the officials of the union and be considered a "loyal and active member" is by making war on the left wingers, shouting "disrupters" at them in meetings, etc. It did not take long until Henry had a good job, a Ford car and was considered a prominent member of the Pants Makers' Local in Chicago.

BUT once Henry got in wrong. He got a job at Alfred Decker. At first he introduced himself as an active union member and had the ambition to become the shop chairman. But that did not prevent him from becoming a good friend with the foreman. So when the workers of his section had a fight with the foreman and the shop chairman called in the labor manager to take up with him the question of discharging the foreman for misbehavior, Henry got up and made a speech before the labor manager in favor of the foreman.

That settled his "career" in that shop. The workers saw his character and Henry will soon have to look for another city to start again shouting "disrupters" at the left wingers.

The ninth number of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out Sunday, June 6, at Marvel Inn Grove, Milwaukee Ave., opposite St. Adalbert's cemetery.

It will be the first summer issue of Prolet-Tribune. During the summer months the paper will be issued outdoors.

There will be no special admission charge for the living newspaper, as it will be one of the features of the worker correspondents' and party press builders' picnic.

The second number of the living newspaper in the English language, issued by the worker correspondents of The DAILY WORKER, will also be issued at the picnic.

The general admission price is 50 cents. Tickets bought in advance are 40 cents.

Get your tickets in advance!

SEND IN A SUB!

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

SEND IN A SUB!

WIN RAISE IN PERTH AMBOY WITH STRIKE

Mechanics Guilty of Breaking Ranks

By a Worker Correspondent.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 26.—A three-day strike of the Raritan Copper Company's workers, involving 1,300 men, ended when the workers decided to accept the 5 cents and hour increase and a weekly pay day to be paid in cash. The workers struck for 10 cents and weekly cash pay.

The strike broke out in tank house No. 2 and was soon followed by the men in all departments. The second and third shift men also struck. A meeting was held and demands formulated.

Learn to Run a Strike.

The men elected a strike committee of 23 men representative of all departments at this meeting. George Pearlman, a labor leader of New Jersey, spoke at the meeting and the strikers elected him as chairman of their strike committee.

When the strike committee met Pearlman outlined the methods of handling strikes, putting the committee wise to many sorts of tricks used by the bosses when confronting a strike committee. When the committee returned from a conference with the management, the committee felt that the forewarning was the means of their getting the best of the conference.

In the three days of strike the Raritan workers lost thousands of dollars. The hot copper "froze" and became a solid mass and it will take a few days before all this is broken up.

Mechanics Break Rules.

The second visit of the strike committee with the management resulted in the offer of the 5-cent raise and weekly pay in cash. Previously the workers received their pay in checks twice a month. The workers at a mass meeting refused to accept the 5-cent raise and were determined to remain out until 10 cents was granted.

But the mechanics, who get from 65 to 76 cents per hour, while the rest of the workers get only from 45 to 49 cents, were satisfied with the 5-cent raise and the following day agitated among the rest for acceptance of the 5 cents and returning to work.

After an address to the workers by Mr. Clark, the manager of the plant, the mechanics broke strike solidarity and returned to work. The rest of the workers, seeing this made the situation hopeless to hold for the 10 cents demand, also returned. The Negro workers stayed out solidly until the last and returned in a body. Pearlman has promised to organize the copper workers and is laying plans to that end.

PESTHOLE AT FLINTKOTE CO. N. J. FACTORY

14-Hour Day, 7-Day Week in the Dust

(By R. S. G., Worker Correspondent.)

PASSAIC, N. J., May 26—The factory I am working in is about the worst pesthole around here, barring none. I refer to the Flintkote Roofing company of East Rutherford, N. J., which is near Passaic.

It has a speed-up system which I believe is equal to any anywhere. The men have to work 14 hours a day or a night, there being two shifts. The pay is from 40 to 50 cents an hour.

There is no lunch hour period, or half an hour, or any time at all. You have to grab a bite when the boss isn't looking or you don't eat. You have to work seven days a week, sometimes from 14 to 16 hours with no extra pay for Sunday nor any extra pay for overtime.

If any man is caught talking about the conditions under which he works he is fired instantly.

There is so much dust in the air that you have to chew tobacco to kill the taste of a mouthful of grit and mineral composition. I thoroly believe in unionism, but this place could not be changed in a hurry.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

WORKER CORRESPONDENT CLASS MEETS TUESDAY TO DISCUSS LIVE PAPER

The worker correspondents' class will meet Tuesday, June 1, at 8 p. m., at the office of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. The articles for the second issue of the Living Newspaper to be issued June 6, will be discussed.

All students are requested to send in the articles as soon as possible.

District 13 (California) Still Leads the Race to Moscow

(Quotas Up to and Including May 19)

California still leads the race to Moscow. Last week they took the lead away from Detroit (District 7) and still hold it. As we go to press batches of subs have piled in from New York and Pittsburgh promising new changes for New York. California intends to hold the lead—other districts are climbing. Watch the score next week. We are on the last lap of the campaign.

DISTRICT 13

		Points Secured	Percent of Quota Reached
Berkeley, Calif.	4,000	660	16.5
Eureka, Calif.	2,000	20	1.
Los Angeles, Calif.	17,500	4,465	25.51
Oakland, Calif.	7,000	145	2.07
San Francisco, Calif.	17,500	935	5.34
San Pedro, Calif.	1,000	200	20.
Miscellaneous	.....	730	.....
District total	50,000	7,745	15.49

Detroit (District 7) Still Holds Second.

Thru the activity of such Builders as Sarah Victor and A. Victor of Detroit—(and Gene Bechtold of Grand Rapids who has 1290 points)—Detroit is right behind the leading district and is battling for the lead. Sarah Victor leads the country in individual points scored with around 5,000 to her credit. Look out California!

DISTRICT 7

Detroit, Mich.	55,000	7,710	14.02
Grand Rapids, Mich.	7,000	1,290	18.43
Lansing, Mich.	1,000	10	1.
Muskegon, Mich.	1,500	140	9.33
Newberry, Mich.	1,000	65	6.5
Miscellaneous	.....	730	.....
District total	70,000	9,945	14.2

Pittsburgh (District 5) Jumps Into Third!

A new surprise comes from Pittsburgh. Last week in 5th place, this week they have jumped into third and a new batch of subs will put them right in the fight for leadership. A new Builder by the name of Kasper has just sent in $35 worth of subs today. Watch Pittsburgh next week!

DISTRICT 5

Ambridge, Pa.	2,500	100	4.
Avella, Pa.	3,000	45	1.5
Cannonsburgh, Pa.	3,500	20	.57
Daisytown, Pa.	3,500	430	12.28
McKeesport, Pa.	1,500	20	1.33
Monessan, Pa.	3,500	320	9.14
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30,000	4,345	14.48
Miscellaneous	.....	1,250	.....
District total	55,000	6,530	11.87

District 15 Still Going!

The Sunny South is still with us. They have lost third place and are in fourth this week but they don't give up the ship. You'll hear from the South—just watch their score next week!

DISTRICT 15

Atlanta, Ga.	1,000	100	10.
Louisville, Ky.	1,000	100	10.
Miami, Fla.	1,000	450	45.
Miscellaneous	.....	490	.....
District total	10,000	1,140	11.4

District 12 Moves Up!

Last week the Pacific Coast (Oregon and Washington) was 12th in the race. But look at them this week! They have moved up to 5th and they are up in the race. Let's go Oregon!

DISTRICT 12

Astoria, Oregon	2,000	235	11.75
Portland, Oregon	6,000	550	9.16
Seattle, Wash.	6,000	360	6.
Tacoma, Wash.	1,000	20	2.
Miscellaneous	.....	905	.....
District total	20,000	2,070	10.35

New York City Gains 2 Places.

Last week, New York City moved up one place. This week they gained TWO places. As we go to press City Agent L. E. Katterfeld sends a stack of subs that would choke a horse. Brother Builders, just you take a glance at this standing next week and you'll find New York near the top! The race to Moscow is going to be a hot one!

DISTRICT 2

Bridgeport, Conn.	1,500	90	6.
Elizabeth, N. J.	4,000	480	12.
Hartford, Conn.	3,000	290	9.66
Hoboken, N. J.	2,000	100	5.
Newark, N. J.	4,000	360	9.
New Haven, Conn.	3,000	260	8.66
New York City	160,000	16,805	10.5
Passaic, N. J.	3,000	50	1.66
Paterson, N. J.	3,000	365	12.26
Stamford, Conn.	1,500	390	26.
Waterbury, Conn.	1,000	20	2.
West New York, N. J.	2,000	20	1.
Yonkers, N. Y.	3,000	100	3.33
Miscellaneous	.....	1,030	.....
District total	200,000	20,361	10.18

District 11 Stays in 7.

Denver District lost a place. New York crowded them out last week. This week J. E. Snyder, who is touring for The DAILY WORKER, writes that we'll see a stack of subs this week. Come on 'leven!

DISTRICT 11

Denver, Colo.	3,500	475	13.54
Klein, Mont.	1,000	10	1.
Plentywood, Mont.	1,000	45	4.5
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,000	75	7.5
Miscellaneous	.....	900	.....
District total	15,000	1,505	10.03

Texas Drops 4 Places!

Last week this district was fourth. But they stopped to catch their breath and four other districts raced past them. Now they are eighth. Step on it Texas!

DISTRICT 14

Clifton, Ariz.	1,000	100	10.
El Paso, Tex.	1,000	20	2.
Ft. Worth, Tex.	1,000	45	4.5
Houston, Tex.	1,000	30	3.
Miami, Ariz.	1,000	100	10.
Phoenix, Ariz.	1,000	65	6.5
Miscellaneous	.....	625	.....
District total	10,000	985	9.85

Ohio (District 6) Gains a Place.

Ohio was tenth last week—but it isn't any more. They gained another step this week and promise that in the next few weeks they are going to be up in the race. Well, well, we will see!

DISTRICT 6

Akron, Ohio	3,000	370	12.33
Alliance, Ohio	1,000	145	14.5
Barberton, Ohio	1,000	90	9.
Bellaire, Ohio	1,000	100	10.
Canton, Ohio	3,000	145	4.83
Cincinnati, Ohio	3,000	365	12.16
Cleveland, Ohio	35,000	1,970	5.63
Columbus, Ohio	2,000	165	8.25
E. Liverpool, Ohio	1,000	135	13.5
Martin's Ferry, Ohio	1,000	100	10.
Neffs, Ohio	1,000	285	28.5
Toledo, Ohio	10,000	1,880	18.8
Warren, Ohio	3,000	165	5.5
Youngstown, Ohio	3,000	160	5.33
Miscellaneous	.....	1,185	.....
District total	75,000	7,260	9.68

Chicago (District 8) Also Gains.

Chicago is a slow starter. But they gained a place. Illinois and Wisconsin will be heard from yet or we are bad weather prophets. Watch 'em!

DISTRICT 8

Chicago, Ill.	90,000	7,655	8.5
Christopher, Ill.	2,000	200	10.
Gary, Ind.	3,000	185	6.16
Kansas City, Mo.	9,000	950	10.55
Kenosha, Wis.	2,000	145	7.25
Madison, Ill.	1,000	45	4.5
Madison, Wis.	1,000	40	4.
Milwaukee, Wis.	9,000	430	4.77
Moline, Ill.	1,000	10	1.
Peoria, Ill.	1,000	550	55.
Rockford, Ill.	3,000	20	.66
St. Louis, Mo.	7,000	360	5.14
Springfield, Ill.	3,000	720	24.
Waukegan, Ill.	4,000	325	8.12
West Allis, Wis.	4,000	300	7.5
West Frankfort, Ill.	2,000	110	5.5
Zeigler, Ill.	2,000	100	5.
Miscellaneous	.....	1,095	.....
District total	150,000	13,240	8.83

Buffalo Loses 3 Places.

Buffalo and New York state in District 4, have lost three places during last week. But they haven't lost the race. Six weeks remain to regain lost ground. Watch 'em close!

DISTRICT 4

Albany, N. Y.	1,500	45	3.
Binghampton, N. Y.	1,000	145	14.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	14,000	1,210	8.64
Erie, Pa.	1,500	100	6.66
Jamestown, N. Y.	2,000	100	5.
Rochester, N. Y.	6,000	395	6.58
Schenectady, N. Y.	1,000	120	12.
Utica, N. Y.	1,000	45	4.5
Miscellaneous	.....	440	.....
District total	30,000	2,600	8.66

Boston District Stops a Little.

Boston will not be lost in this race—even if they did loose 3 places last week in the race to Moscow. We believe in Boston. Come on Boston—use your beans!

DISTRICT 1

Boston, Mass.	50,000	4,060	8.12
Norwood, Mass.	2,000	335	16.75
Lawrence, Mass.	3,000	45	1.5
Maynard, Mass.	2,000	425	21.25
Providence, R. I.	7,000	75	1.07
Springfield, Mass.	3,500	470	13.43
Worcester, Mass.	10,000	130	1.3
Miscellaneous	.....	1,180	.....
District total	85,000	6,720	7.9

Iowa Gains a Place.

Subs don't grow as fast as corn in Iowa. But subs DO grow there also. Iowa gained one place last week—and maybe a couple next week. We shall see!

DISTRICT 10

Sioux City, Iowa	2,000	10	.5
Miscellaneous	.....	850	.....
District total	15,000	860	5.73

District 3 Stands Still.

Philadelphia and the territory around it is in a slump. A new DAILY WORKER agent promises action at once and Philadelphia will be up and at 'em P. D. Q. So they tell us, anyway!

DISTRICT 3

Baltimore, Md.	5,000	185	3.7
Camden, N. J.	1,000	130	13.
Philadelphia, Pa.	35,000	1,405	4.01
Richmond, Va.	1,500	245	16.33
Washington, D. C.	1,000	30	3.
Wilmington, Del.	1,000	20	2.
Miscellaneous	.....	320	.....
District total	50,000	2,335	4.67

Minnesota (District 9) Also Ran.

Minnesota is in the hole for another week. Crawl out comrades—get some action!

DISTRICT 9

Ashland, Wis.	1,000	100	10.
Duluth, Minn.	10,000	145	1.45
Minneapolis, Minn.	25,000	250	1.
Orr, Minn.	2,000	10	.5
Rochester, Minn.	2,000	155	7.75
St. Paul, Minn.	15,000	755	5.03
Superior, Wis.	10,000	90	.9
Miscellaneous	.....	670	.....
District total	80,000	2,175	2.72

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MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

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The Surrender of Abd-el Krim

Even tho the leader of the Riff forces, Abd-el-Krim, has surrendered to the French forces, the struggle on the part of the inhabitants of the Riff still rages. Reports indicate that the entire western part of the country is in complete ignorance of Krim's surrender and are fighting on against the French and Spanish invaders. Near the Tangier border Riffians are engaged in a fierce battle with Spanish forces.

The details of the surrender of Krim will not be known until the facts regarding the conferences of this Spring come to light. The facts already established are that Krim some weeks before his capitulation had granted permission to individual tribal leaders to surrender if they saw fit, and that from 30,000 to 50,000 tribesmen are still in the field fighting furiously.

Bombing planes, raining death and destruction, failed to blast the Riffians out of their mountain fortresses; liquid fire, poison gas, heavy and light artillery hurling projectiles into the lines of the tribesmen, dum-dum bullets—all weapons of frightfulness known to modern warfare—had failed to subdue the forces under Krim before the rains of last Fall stopped the fighting. A few weeks preceding the beginning of Spring many conferences were held that were reported to have come to naught. But there was a noticable slackening of ardor on the part of the main body of Riffians under Krim.

The surrender of Krim without the knowledge of other tribesmen arouses suspicions that "diplomacy" was substituted for open warfare; that where cannon failed the wily agents of the imperialists succeeded. In plain words it looks as tho Krim has sold out to the imperialists, but has thus far been unable to deliver the tribesmen into their hands.

Regardless of the motives which impelled the Riff chief to surrender before he was defeated and while vast numbers were still fighting, the action of Krim is inexcusable and history will condemn him for it.

It is not at all unlikely that in the future he will become the Riffian Aguinaldo, playing the game of the conquering imperialists in Morocco just as the former Philippine military leader of the rebellion against the United States now plays the game of the American imperialists.

Riffians still in the field will keep on fighting for a time. Every enemy of imperialism hopes to see the war continue until the invaders are wiped out.

Another Hero Bites the Dust

Another of the tried and true defenders of the Mellon-Coolidge gang at Washington went down to ignominious defeat before an opponent opposed to the major policies of the administration—particularly the world court. The latest casualty was the defeat of Senator Stanfield of Oregon by an opponent who is absolutely unknown outside the borders of Oregon and was scarcely known within his own state until the primary campaign that brought him victory over his world court opponent.

Stanfield is a mediocre individual, with nothing to recommend him except unquestioned servility to the Wall Street gang in control of the administration at Washington. It is doubtful if he, like many other senators, even know the elementary issues involved in the league and world court discussions, but he was told to vote and he carried out instructions.

The Coolidge myth, so assiduously cultivated by the reptile press of the nation, hypnotized many of the middle western and far western senators. They thot the electorate, especially the registered republicans who are not particularly noted for their ability to think, would fall for the great man illusion about Coolidge, but one by one they learn that the down east Yankee in the White House carried very little weight beyond the limits of Wall Street.

The widespread repudiation of Coolidgeism is indicative of the discontent with the administration and hatred of Wall Street that pervades most states. It expresses itself in the theory that anything is better than Coolidge.

Unity on the part of the forces in labor in a drive for a united labor ticket in the coming campaigns would crystallize much of this discontent in constructive channels and pave the way for the creation of a powerful mass labor party.

Another Negro Lynching

A town called Wilson in the state of Arkansas, one of the most benighted states in the Union, staged the latest lynching that disgraced the country. Early yesterday morning Albert Blades, a Negro, was taken from the hands of officials by a gang of christian, white, protestant, 100 per cent American hoodlums and tortured to death with the customary feindishness.

The victim was accused of an *attempted attack* on a white girl. We do not presume to be informed on the merits or demerits of this particular charge against the Negro, but we do know the facts regarding hundreds of similar cases where a Negro and a white woman are involved.

Quite frequently the women involved in such affairs make a practice of trying to vamp Negroes. In case one is accidentally caught and faces exposure she raises the hue and cry that she has been attacked. The gallant neighbors of the lady, even tho they are aware of the facts, proceed to gather into a mob, secure firearms, a rope and a convenient tree, where they demonstrate their southern chivalry, a defense of virtuous white womanhood, by adding one more name to the long list of lynchings in this country.

But when a white southern gentleman attacks a young Negro girl the other gentlemen—100 per cent American protestant born, etc.—consider it quite the proper thing, and discuss it among themselves in their customary refinement of diction.

The exploited white workers and the terrorized Negro workers of the south are kept separated by the politicians encouraging just such outbursts as this latest lynching. A drive for class political action in the south must be directed toward enfranchising the Negro workers in order to remove all those officials who tolerate this totally inexcusable and contemptible practice of lynching, as well as to fight for general class demands of labor.

One Treaty They're Not In On

The Treaty Between the Soviets and Germany

By KARL RADEK.

The campaign of the newspapers, which are hostile to Germany and the Soviet Union, has not delayed the signing of the treaty between Germany and the Soviet Union and the exchange of notes which are of no less importance than the treaty tself, but on the contrary, has accelerated them. The agitation against the consolidation of relations between Germany and the Soviet Union has shown the masses of the people of both countries and both governments that they are on the right path when they work toward drawing the two nations closer together in an economic and political sense, an approach which is a guarantee of peace in Eastern Europe.

The immediate publication of the treaty and of the supplementary notes shows that neither country has any desire to conceal anything because they have nothing to conceal. Even diplomacy, which is in accordance with the interests of the masses of the people, cannot carry on negotiations in the open street; it is, however, under the obligation of dealing openly and can only gain by this open dealing. What is the significance of the treaty of Berlin for the populace of both countries?

It means that in spite of Great Britain's efforts to harness Germany to the British chariot and to turn it into a tool in the campaign against the Soviet Union, the German government is able to appreciate the growing power of the Soviet Union and attaches importance to establishing close relations with it.

The Hindenburg Republic, the government of Luther and Streseman, is a government of the capitalist class. The capitalist government of Germany has no reason to love the country of the workers and peasants, but it possesses sufficient political realism and understands that the less firm the relations between Germany and the Soviet Union, the weaker will Germany's position be in relation to the countries of victorious capitalism. The experience gained at the last meeting of the league of nations, showed the German government how little consideration the capitalist great powers have for Germany and how they absolutely take for granted that Germany has no choice but to accommodate herself to them.

The German government stated in its note that it would maintain friendly contact with the government of the Soviet Union in order to harmonize their opinions in all questions which concern the mutual interests of both countries. It states that, should the league of nations, contrary to the expectations of the German government, attempt to carry on a policy directed exclusively against the Soviet Union, the German government would oppose such ecorts with all the means in its power.

These obligations, undertaken publicly in the face of the whole world, are of great political significance. Both countries, thru their governments, are beginning to work out a method of deciding by arbitration all questions which arise between them. If these efforts meet with success, no question can lead to strained relations between the two powers. As regards attempts on the part of third powers to involve Germany in conflicts with the Soviet Union, Germany undertakes to oppose such efforts with the greatest energy.

The treaty of Berlin determines the attitude of Germany in the event of a third power or a coalition of powers attacking the Soviet Union. In such a case, Germany pledges herself not to take part in such an attack, provided it is made in spite of the peaceful behavior of the Soviet Union. Soviet diplomacy and the Soviet government, which guard the interests of the masses of the people who are striving for peace, will certainly give no unprejudiced judge reason to accuse our policy of an aggressive attitude. As, however, Germany declares that, should she join the league of nations, she would reserve to herself the right to decide which country had carried on a policy which led to the conflict, the treaty of Berlin considerably blunts the blade of the treaty of Locarno.

We are quite aware that their own interests form a decisive element in the policy of the bourgeois states. We know that the capitalist powers possess sufficient material means to exert pressure on Germany, even tho formally she determines her own policy. We are therefore not inclined to exaggerate the importance of any diplomatic document. The treaty of Berlin must be strengthened by a consolidation of the economic relations between Germany and the Soviet Union and by the ties between the proletariat of the Soviet Union and Germany.

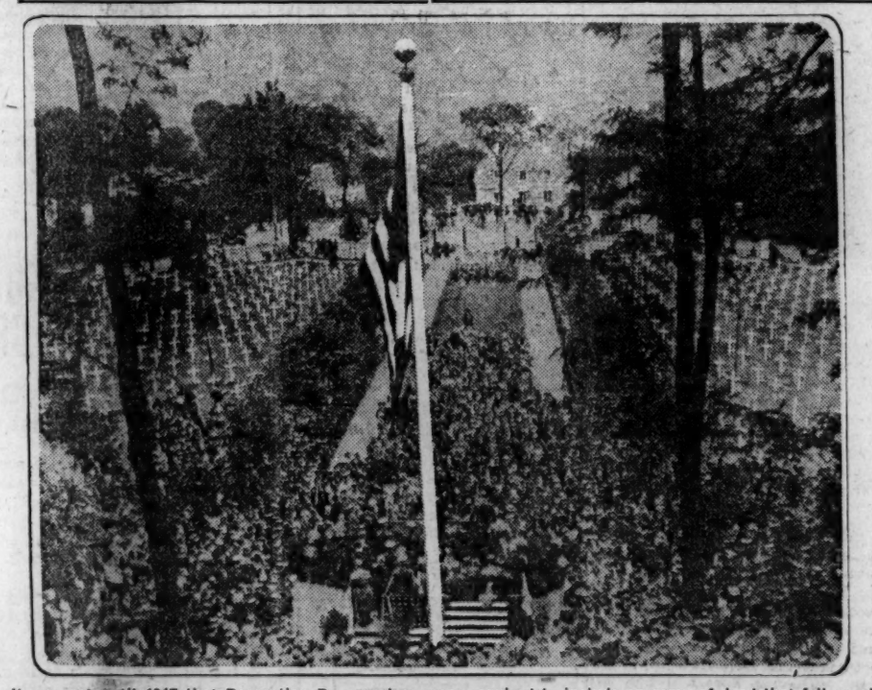
The market of the Soviet Union and its increasing importance for German industry, which is struggling to reestablish itself, the growing sympathy between the working masses of Germany and the Soviet Union, the military power of the Soviet Union, the international importance of the Soviet Union—these are the elements which will prove the value of the diplomatic document which was signed on April 24, when it is put to the test.

The fact that this document could be signed only a few months after the conclusion of the treaty of Locarno, is an object lesson of enormous importance. It proves that the efforts of British imperialism to isolate the Soviet Union, is a more difficult task than British diplomacy had imagined; it proves that the dissensions between the capital powers are not dispelled by speeches made at banquets.

Since Locarno, Soviet diplomacy has been tremendously successful, as is evidenced by the treaties between the Soviet Union and Turkey and between Germany and the Soviet Union.

There can be no doubt, that in the future, it will succeed in concluding treaties with a number of other powers, thus insuring the peace which is a necessary preliminary for the work of the peaceful building up of the Soviet Union by the working masses.

THEY DIED FOR MORGAN



It was not until 1917 that Decoration Day services were required to include an army of dead that fell on other than American soil. Above are shown a few of the many thousands of crosses that mark graves in France where American soldiers gave their lives to make the "world safe for democracy." This fact also signalizes America's new role as a world imperialist power. The failure of the preparatory disarmament conference at Geneva is a sign that many more such crosses will soon dot Europe.

NATIONAL AUTO RACING CLASSIC

These photos show the track and crowd at the Indianapolis speedway, where the 500-mile auto race will be held on Decoration Day. Many drivers have lost their lives in this event. The purses are high and there are many entries. These races, however, are likely soon to give way to aeroplane meets which are becoming more popular—automobiles can only go 110 or so miles an hour—this is too slow!

87% OF THE AMERICAN POPULATION OWNS BUT 10% OF NATIONAL WEALTH

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—May 27—One percent of the number of persons dying in the United States between 1912 and 1922, owned 59 per cent of the total national wealth, and 13 per cent of the number owned over 90 per cent of the total wealth. This situation was indicated, says a report made by the Federal Trade Commission, to congress, by a study of 43,000 probate records in 24 typical counties, supplemented by an estimate of the average value of unprobated estates.

National Wealth.

In the year 1922, says the commission, the national wealth amounted to $353,000,000,000, and national income in 1923 was $70,000,000,000. However, the national increase in population from 1912 to 1922 was 15 per cent, and if allowance is made for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar, the increase in national wealth in the ten years becomes only 16 per cent instead of 72 per cent—the amount as measured simply in dollars. So the actual wealth per individual in the United States is scarcely larger than before the war.

Concentration of Ownership.

Concentration of ownership of natural resources is shown to be very far advanced. Six companies, in 1922, controlled about one-third of the waterpower already developed; eight companies controlled three-fourths of the unmined anthracite coal; 30 companies had over one-third of the immediate reserves of bituminous coal; two companies over one-half of the iron ore resreves; four companies nearly one-half of the copper reserves, and 30 companies about one-eighth of the pertoleum reserves.

Manufacturing and Metals.

Manufacturing corporations, led by the metals and metal products group, had about $34,000,000,000 out of $102,000,000,000 held by all ocorporations in 1922. Railroads were the richest single industry, and had the largest average wealth per company. Ownership of stock in corporations was held in lots averaging $6,969 per owner of common and $5,211 per owner of preferred—this figure based on 4,367 corporations with a combined capital stock of over $9,000,000,000. These averages dispose of the much-advertised claim that people of small means now hold the stock in the great corporations of this country.

In its study of income, the commission classes salaries with wages. By so doing it shows that 90 per cent of the income of the construction industry goes to "labor," and that the same combination of salaries and wages absorbs 70 per cent in the railroad industry, and 55 per cent for the average of all national income. The rest goes to capital. The rate of return of corporate income, on the "fair" value of corporation stock, as figured by the treasury, was 7.9 per cent in 1922. It varied widely among the various branches of business.

87 Per Cent Has Only 10 Per Cent of Wealth.

From this report the country will become officially aware that:

1. Eighty-seven per cent of the American people have only 10 per cent of the national wealth.

2. Chief sources of future development of wealth are held by a few corporations, owned by the upper 13 per cent.

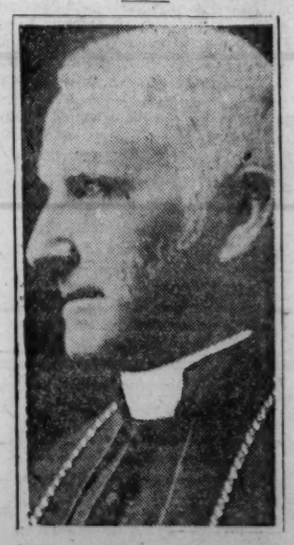
3. As the nation is losing its newness and is becoming closely industrialized and subjected to heavy machinery, all that the 87 per cent can hope to leave to their children will be jobs, or the hope of jobs.

4. As the amount of wealth per capita is not growing much faster than population, the competition for jobs will probably become intensified as the bulk of wealth comes into fewer hands thru the operation of economic laws that have disinherited the 87 per cent.

Possible Canada Governor, Wife

Viscount Willingdon is being mentioned as the probable successor to Lord Byng as governor-general of Canada. The workers of Nova Scotia, whose mine strike was crushed with troops, over whom the governor-general commands, have no illustion that the new viscount will be any better to them than the old lord is now. Willingdon will serve the British Empire Steel Corporation as faithfully as his predecessor.

Irish Primate to Officiate at Catholic Meet



Cardinal O'Donnell, archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, will officiate at one of the four days ceremonies of the International Eucharistic Congress to be held in Chicago June 20-24.

The New Magazine

Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN, Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1926 290

Booze, Prohibition and the World Court

Vare, or Pepper, or Pinchot, Who Is Worse?

A lesson to be learned by every working man in the United States from the Pennsylvania Senatorial primaries.

THE institution of primary elections is supposed to be one of the main props in the so-called democratic structure of party government in the United States. It was supposed to insure the people against boss domination in political parties. What it actually did, however, was to supply the political bosses of the capitalist parties with one more instrument to befog and befuddle the people and to force upon them the will of the rich and the powerful.

In this fact there is only a minor lessen for the people of the United States. The big thing to know about political struggles in the United States, as well as anywhere else, is that political parties are class organizations. They fight for and defend the interests of the class that controls and dominates the political party.

The republican senatorial primaries in Pennsylvania are typical of many more and similar performances that are taking place thruout the United States.

Three Candidates But None of Them Good.

CONSIDERED from the point of view of the mere number of candidates, the republican primaries in Pennsylvania were not so bad. Three candidates for the senatorial nomination with supposedly three distinct platforms, struggling desperately between themselves for the favors of the voters, should offer some sort of a choice to a worker who is still supporting the republican party. But it didn't offer any choice because all three of the candidates were capitalist candidates.

Why are they capitalist candidates? First, because of their own personal political records. Second, because of the class nature of the political party whose nomination they souht.

The second reason is the more important one which does not mean, however, that the first reason can be overlooked or minimized.

Congressman Vare, for example, the man who was successful in the contest for the republican senatorial nomination in Pennsylvania—**who is Congressman Vare? A rich and wealthy man.** One of a family of capitalists, exploiters and oppressors of labor. The unscrupulous boss of the republican party machine in Philadelphia. As great an enemy of organized labor and trade unions as can be found in any labor-baiting clique in the country. The corruption of the Vare machine in Philadelphia smells to heaven. His political misdoings are equalled only by Tammany Hall of New York or by the old party politicians in Chicago. Under the rule of the Vare family, shameless exploitation of the working masses, undisguised crime, graft, intimidation of the poor and weak, and general corruption of all sorts are proudly marching and dominating the city of Philadelphia.

This man Vare was one of the candidates for the senatorial nomination in the republican primaries in Pennsylvania. Can a workingman or poor farmer endorse the candidacy of Vare without thereby hurting himself vitally as a member of an ex-

(Continued on page 2)

There Is No Other Choice But A Party Of Your Own

(Continued from page 1)

ploited class? No, he cannot. But what about the other candidates, for example, Senator Pepper?

Senator Pepper is spoken of as a Coolidge man. He is known as a close friend and loyal supporter of the president of the United States. This should ordinarily be enough to condemn him in the eyes of every worker and poor farmer in the country. A loyal supporter of Coolidge is a loyal supporter of Big Capital.

But Senator Pepper is also an active man in the state politics of Pennsylvania. And whom does he line up with in the state? With none other than the steel trust, the most brutal capitalist corporation in the country. He is a trusted and loyal servant of the Mellon interests in Western Pennsylvania. How, then, can working men support Senator Pepper? They cannot, of course. They must fight against Senator Pepper and politicians of his class.

Then there remains Pinchot, the present governor of the state. What about him?

Governor Pinchot is a politician with a history. He was a Roosevelt man in the days of the "Progressive" revolt against the old guard of the republican party. He is supposed to have remained a progressive up to this day, whatever that may mean.

However, what is the real truth about Governor Pinchot? He is not exceptionally friendly to Big Capital, but he is very much devoted to the interests of medium and small capital, to the independent manufacturer and rich farmer. He is less brazen and not so brutal in his attitude to labor as are politicians of the type of Congressman Vare or Senator Pepper. But he is a capitalist and an opponent of labor just the same.

He pretends to stand for square dealing and clean methods in politics. In this respect he may be somewhat better than Congressman Vare or Senator Pepper. But what does this nickel's worth of virtue amount to in the light of the class nature of his politics? He may be more decent than the next man in the daily run of human affairs but as a politician he is a capitalist.

Republican Candidates Are Capitalist Candidates.

WHICH brings us back to the fundamental question in the situation, namely, the class nature of the republican party.

A political party is an organization for struggle to possess and control the machinery of the government. Political parties and their candidates fight for office, that is, for control of the government. Everybody knows that.

Now, why do political parties struggle for the control of the government? To promote and defend the interests of certain classes and groups in society. Hence, political parties are class organizations and the struggle between them is a class struggle. Most of the capitalists are fully conscious of this fact. Most of the workers are not conscious of it. That's why the capitalists of the United States are well organized politically. They have two powerful political parties—the republican and democratic parties—to hold and operate the government in their interests. While the workers are just beginning to awaken to the need of a political party of their own.

The republican party has come into being as a party of the capitalists. Now, with the United States having become the chief imperialist power in the world, the republican party is functioning mainly as the party of Big Capital. This fact finds its full and undisguised expression in the administration of President Coolidge.

What is the conclusion? The conclusion is that the republican primaries in Pennsylvania were primaries of a capitalist party and that the candidates in the primaries were capitalist candidates. Vare, Pepper, and Pinchot, whatever their differences in platform or personal records, are agents and servants of the capitalists.

Booze, Prohibition and the World Court.

YES, there are differences between these candidates. Just as there are differences between various groups within the capitalist class. The struggle between Vare, Pepper and Pinchot reflects these differences among the capitalists.

Big finance capital wants the United States to join the world court. Why? Because the interests of the international bankers, the exporters of capital into foreign countries, will be served better and more effectively than now if the United States government establishes its influence more formally and officially in at least one of the political agencies of world capitalism. The world court is one of those agencies. The League of Nations is another one.

Senator Pepper, a supporter of President Coolidge, had voted in favor of the United States joining the world court. Senator Pepper, like President Coolidge, represents the interests of Big Capital within the capitalist class.

Congressman Vare is more representative of the commercial and industrial interests of Pennsylvania. These groups are less interested in the world court than the international bankers. Vare is, therefore, less outspoken and enthusiastic about this proposition. In the local politics of Pennsylvania, Vare is intimately bound up with the bootlegging industry and is, therefore, championing the cause of the wets.

Governor Pinchot is in many respects a typical representative of the smaller manufacturer and merchant and of the rich farmer. As a representative of these groups, Pinchot at various times came into conflict with the bigger capitalist interests of his state represented by the Pepper-Mellon and Vare groups respectively. This fact reflected itself also in the more "liberal" attitude of Pinchot towards labor, particularly when the grievance happened to come from Western Pennsylvania which is dominated by the Pepper-Mellon group.

Booze and prohibition also played their part in the republican primaries in Pennsylvania. But this issue is being tremendously exaggerated to cover up the more fundamental causes of the struggle within the republican party and more particularly to divert the attention of the toiling masses from their real grievances against the capitalist class as a whole.

Leaders of Pennsylvania Federation of Labor Support Capitalist Candidates.

DESPITE all these facts the leaders of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor decided to support the capitalist candidates. These reactionary bureaucrats lined up on this question not as representatives of labor against the representatives of capital but as supporters of various groups within the capitalist class.

Some of the labor reactionaries proposed to support Congressman Vare, others favored Pinchot. There may have been some in favor of Pepper. The labor federation decided, after much wrangle between the wire pullers for the various capitalist groups, to indorse Pinchot for senator and Beidelman for governor.

This decision is contrary to every interest of the workers of Pennsylvania. It again surrenders the workers to the tender mercies of their enemies, the capitalists.

What should be done? The proposal of the Workers (Communist) Party and of the left wing in the trade unions is the right kind of a proposal. The workers of Pennsylvania must have their own ticket in the field. They must force the formation of an independent political organization of labor to place a labor ticket in the forthcoming elections.

The outstanding lesson in the Pennsylvania primaries is independent political action by labor; a united labor ticket in the elections; the formation of a real labor party.

China is today the scene of a conflict which will change human history. Few workers of America realize how greatly their own interests are interwoven with this struggle going on in the Orient. Many do not know of the existence of a Chinese labor movement and its influence on the great struggle now going on. These things, and the significance of the "May 30th movement" will be told of in a coming issue of The DAILY WORKER Magazine.

The Riveter's Song.

By BUELL DOELLE.

Rat-a-tat-tat, I start in the day!

SCREW up your face you fat Polack
And call down for another plate.
Baby, it's hot on the tails of these spikes!
Sing your song, little one!—rap me again,
Right in the pit of my sick guts!

Rat-a-tat-tat, I'm singing away!

Wait till he gets up the air, Speed—
Catch a smoke while he blows up the fire....
See the swell build on the blond girl below!
Get back up there and yell to the Wop—
Cup a hot spike for the girl, bum.

Rat-a-tat-tat, I sing it along!

I say, how's that for a fast one!
Look out while I poke in this hole.
Rat-a-tat-tat!—see how it busts through clean!
Catch a spike, Polack, let's finish this plate.
Sing to your blond from the top stage!

Rat-a-tat-tat, I've made out a song!

Three Poems

By JOHN B. CHAPPLE.

Choose.

OH I can trail a horse 'round a field
And handle a tractor too,
But I'm damned if I'll learn to produce more and more
And hand it all over to you.

For you can get out of your limousine
And learn to trail a horse too,
Or else keep on on your road to hell
And we'll hasten the trip for you.

A Job for the Workers.

Walls, walls, walls,
Walls of capitalism;
Chasms, chasms, chasms,
Chasms of capitalism;
Cities, cities, cities,
Builded, builded, builded,
Builded by—
Builded by workers—
Then why don't the walls and the chasms and cities
Belong to the workers?

My People.

MY people are men of the farms,
And men who toil on the docks
And men who handle the axe,
And men who are punchers of clocks.

My people are men who are slaves,
Slaves who yet fail to see,
But they're eager for someone to tell them,
And that is the job for me.

How Hillman Makes Peace With the Bosses

A Story on the Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

By JACK JOHNSTON.

WITH Abe Cahan, chief editor of the Jewish daily socialist "Forward," becoming a dominant influence in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, it is quite natural that the expulsion and suspension of the honest, militant members of the left wing becomes the official policy of the organization.

The Amalgamated convention, held in Montreal on May 10th to 15th, was a veritable house of Babel as far as ideas and concepts were concerned for the development and strengthening of the union, and in this state of confusion it was quite natural that Hillman, Cahan and Mr Arthur (Golden Rule) Nash should stand out prominently as the leading figures in the convention.

Resolutions But Not Deeds.

Militant support of the British miners, support for the textile and furriers' strikes, against fascism, for active participation for the protection of the foreign-born, condemnation and boycott of the Citizens' Military Training Camps, for unemployment insurance to be taken out of the profits of the industry and administered by the union, to support all genuine movements for the release of all industrial and political prisoners, recognition of Soviet Russia—were all passed unanimously by the convention.

These resolutions, if passed in other union conventions outside of the clothing industry, would marke a tremendous advance for the American labor movement. But in a convention dominated by Hillman and Beckerman such resolutions mean very little, almost nothing. Thus, in spite of the adoption of these resolutions, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has ideologically taken a very decided step backwards. Issues of tremendous immediate importance were either evaded or defeated.

Class collaboration as against class struggle was adopted as the policy of the A. C. W. A pious wish was expressed for the formation of a Labor Party, but the administration fought against all efforts of the progressives to instruct the officers to actively participate in the formation of an all-inclusive Labor Party.

On the question of amalgamation of all needle trades unions into one industrial organization, which is an outstanding necessity and is recognized as such by all unions in the needle trades, with the exception of the United Garment Workers, having gone on record in convention for amalgamation, with the added weight of having the striking furriers by telegram and also the representatives of the I. L. G. W. and capmakers coming to the convention and expressing the wish that the A. C. W. would take the necessary steps to bring about this much needed change, the attitude of the administration was one of complete evasion.

Hillman Defeats Left Wing Proposal for Amalgamation.

The A. C. W. was the first union in the clothing industry to go on record for amalgamation. The successful struggles of the left wing has won the support of the other needle trades unions for amalgamation. With all unions now in favor of amalgamation, the next step to be taken was organizational. The left wing in the convention, therefore, submitted the proposition that a conference be called of the various general executive boards or their representatives to lay the basis for an amalgamation convention. This desire was also expressed by the striking furriers and the representatives of the I. L. G. W. and capmakers. Hillman, in defeating the resolution, and asking the convention to reiterate its previous stand for amalgamation, among other things, gave voice to this gem, "For us to call a convention for other organizations would be to assume responsibility and power that we neither have nor desire. The Amalgamated will call conventions for the Amalgamated, and the Amalgamated only."

This was the method used throughout the convention by the administration to defeat any proposal that they were opposed to. Evasion of action by deliberate misinterpretation and impugning the motives of those who introduced the resolutions.

The amalgamation resolution of the left wing delegates did not ask the Amalgamated to call a convention of other unions; it asked that a conference be called of the official representatives of the other needle trades unions to talk the matter over and to lay the basis for the carrying out of their convention instructions. Hillman could take a prominent part in the attempt to form a needle trades alliance, which was aimed to defeat amalgamation, but waxes indignant when asked to take an active part in bringing about amalgamation.

ABE CAHAN AND ARTHUR NASH THE SPIRITUAL ADVISORS OF HILLMAN

In order to understand the confusion of action on the part of the A. C. W. convention, one must understand the influences that dominate and lay down the policies for the organization.

Hillman is still the dominent figure in the organization, although Abe Cahan and the "Forward" group are growing in strength and to a large degree dominate the New York markets and have compelled Hillman to publicly make peace with and come to the aid of the "Forward," to grant organizational concessions to this group, and to openly join forces with them in the struggle against the left wing.

Another paralyzing influence was that Mr. Arthur (Golden Rule) Nash, who received by far the greatest ovasion of any speaker at the convention. The Nash agreement fundamentally is not different from the other agreements of the Amalgamated. The great publicity given to the Nash agreement, Nash's inherent ability to get publicity, his appearance at the convention, simply brought out into daylight and dramatized the class collaboration policy of the Hillman administration. This fact had heretofore been obscured by the past militant struggles carried out by the Amalgamated and by the barrage of radical phraseology.

Hillman is a Militant Fighter for Peace with the Employers

The great strikes of the Amalgamated, the militancy and class consciousness of the rank and file, very naturally placed the red stamp upon the organization which reflected itself somewhat also in its leaders. But the aspirations of the conscious elements among the rank and file to make the union an organ of the class struggle, and the ultimate goal of Hillman, were entirely differeent. Hillman is not against the strike weapon entirely. He prefers arbitration through the impartial chairman, will yield to wage cuts in the form of readjustments, consciously enters into the employers' scheme of increased production, but he will militantly fight those employers who do not yet see that their interests are embodied in the policy of class collaboration.

Hillman's eulogy of Nash and Abe Cahan, and his speeches in the convention, shows clearly that he has, if he ever held the opinion, abandoned the principle of the class struggle. He is definitely of the opinion that the working class can develop the greatest amount of freedom and gain the most for their class under capitalism. In speaking about the Nash agreement he said:

> "It creates a relationship that we believe is in the direction of industrial democracy. For the ultimate goal must be a democracy in industry where people will be known not only as workers, but will participate as creators in industry."

And again in the same speech he says:

> "There is no prosperity in China—that great idea of the open shoppers. If our open shoppers had their way they would bring American standards down to the Chinese basis. They don't seem to realize that if they bring the standards of labor to the very bottom of the ditch they will fall into that ditch themselves."

Hillman sees no fundamental contradiction between workers and employers under capitalism that cannot be settled peacefully over the conference table, providing that both forces are of the opinion that their interests are identical. The practice of Hillman's policies has already shown that his peace with the employers invariably results in worsened conditions for the workers.

This policy very naturally united the Hillman and Cahan forces in struggle against the left wing, whose program is based upon militant class struggle. The unity of these two forces, which has gradually been taking place during the past few years, does not produce a homogenous group. This is seen in the two largest markets, New York and Chicago. In the internal struggle in New York, in which the left wing received a temporary setback, Cahan and the Jewish Daily Forward, not Hillman, strengthened their forces. This will give them more representation on the general executive board, which means that somebody from the Hillman machine will be dropped.

The struggle of the left wing in the Amalgamated is a difficult one. The administration is composed of men of ability. They are clever and shrewd politicians, experienced and capable speakers, most of them have graduated thru the socialist school. They put over their class collaboration policies to the tune of the "International." The illusion held by many of the rank and file that their leaders are revolutionary, has to be broken down. The Hillman of today is not as powerful as the Hillman of yesterday. The time is gone when he was able to travel the middleof-the-road and thru sheer popularity and strength shake a warning finger at both the left and the right. His present peace with the reactionary gang of the "Forward" is a victory for Cahan and not for Hillman.

The speeding-up process, causing unemployment and distress, wage cuts thru so-called readjustments, are being keenly felt by the rank and file, who do not consciously see that this is a part of the Hillman class collaboration policy and that the alternative is one of struggle.

The task of the left wing is to clarify the issues, to talk in the language of the workers, to press the immediate demands, to force amalgamation, which at this time is an immediate organizational necessity. With all the unions in favor of amalgamation, as usual, only the officialdom stands in the way of bringing about one union in the clothing industry.

With one industrial union, the organizing of the industry 100 per cent would be easy. The smashing of the speed-up system, and the minimum standard of production, the elimination of the demoralizing class collaboration machinery, the winning of the 40-hour week, and a guarantee of 36 weeks' work per year, real unemployment insurance to be taken out of the profits of the industry, and many other needed reforms come within the realm of immediate possibility. This is the incentive which builds a left wing and these are the tasks that confront the left wing.

The Three Angels of Company Unionism and Trade Union Capitalism

BECKERMAN. NASH. HILLMAN.

By WILLIAM GROPPER.

Sidney Hillman, the president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, is fighting for the greater glory of company unionism and trade union capitalism. He has made himself the champion of peace with the bosses and speed-up efficiency for the workers. This is why a clothing manufacturer of Cincinnati by the name of NASH came to the recent convention of the Amalgamated in Montreal and declared in sweet, angelicc tones that "SIDNEY HILLMAN WAS A SECOND CHRIST." Beckerman and Abe Cahan (the latter is not in the cartoon because he is one by himself) being members of the so-called Socialist Party of America, officiated at the sacred ceremony in Montreal with the yellow sign of the Second International.

FACTORY NOTE

By JIM WATERS

You hunch over your machine
Like a nun before a crucifix,
Weaving servile prayers to your master;
But in your eyes, I see
Red flags and a blood-stained barricade.

DAWN

By JIM WATERS

The first push of an early dawn glows red,
The unprocrastinating sea
Picks up its scarlet colors
And sends them surging shoreward
Like a revolutionary army with banners.

Grandpa Inge

A brief sketch of Grandpa Inge Skjegstad's Memoirs on his 70th birthday, April 21, 1925.

ON the west side of Norway near the coast, there are a great number of fjords, near the edge of one of these fjords the old homestead of the "Skjegstads" was situated; there I was born April 21, 1855.

On both sides of the fjords were picturesque mountains. As a boy I stood by the window, looking up over to the other side and wondered if I were up on that high mountain I could reach up to heaven where god and the angels dwell. In my family on both sides there were cases of illiteracy. But, however, there were thinkers, among them was my own father. I was in a fair way to become an illiterate myself. At that time the country schools in Norway were managed in a crude and ineffectual way; the annual sessions were only 9 weeks, yet it was taken for granted that the scholar on entering the school should have made a fair beginning in reading, (at the age of 8). My father worked diligently with me for two years in teaching me the a b c and spelling before I entered school. Had it not been for the fact that I was the first born in the family he would have given me up as hopeless, long before I started in the country school. With only the 9 weeks annual schooling, and an indifferent and dull teacher and half of the time taken up with the catechism and bible history which I, with much tribulation, spelled my way through, my progress would have been very doubtful had it not been for a certain circumstance.

It was father's custom, in the evenings and on Sundays, to read aloud the books and newspapers which were borrowed at the school library, on the other side of the fjord, and paid two skillings per book per week. During his readings, I was presumably the most interested listener, but soon I became dissastisfied with being merely a listener. I had a great desire to find out for myself what the books and papers contained, and it was with the greatest persistence with applied energy that I spelled my way through. When I undertook to read anything I never gave up until I mastered the subject. The first book which I worked my way through was Bjornson's "En glad gut," (A Happy Boy). I attended the district school from 8 until I was 15 years old, when I was confirmed, which terminated my schooling. I did not learn much there. We had an old, incompetent and indifferent teacher, who cared little whether his scholars learned anything or not, and I lost all respect for him from the first. But he was an energetic speaker when he had occasion to discourse on the judgment day, the sounding of the last trumpet and the everlasting torture in hell which would befall the wicked and faithless sinners. He frightened me so badly that during the night I wept so much that my tears made my pillow soaking wet in the morning. The only way to avoid that awful torture in hell was to believe, believe in Jesus who had given us salvation by his blood on the cross, but the more I endeavored to believe, the less I could believe.

From that time (9 to 10 years old) my faith in the Christian orthodox religion began to leave me. The last year I attended the district school there was a prize offered for the best composition on the subject of the "17th of May." This day in Norway corresponds to our 4th of July here in America. Norway declared her independence of Denmark, and inaugurated a constitutional government (1814) which was worked out and completed the 17th of May. In my composition I wrote among other things: "We should be glad for what we received the 17th of May, 1814, but not contented therewith. There can be no satisfactory freedom in the world until all the kings, kaisers and preachers were all done away with."

At this time I was 15 years old, and knew nothing about the evils of capitalism. Our preacher, being one of the judges in this prize contest, put me down as No. 1, with this comment: "Nobody should draw the prize. There is only one who has thoughts, and his thoughts are utterly demented, his vocabulary is crazy, and his language and dictation is miserable." One of the judges remarked that I ought to receive the prize. I got it.

An uncle of mine was one of the judges, and he put me down the last one on the list. I much desired to learn other things besides the monotonous repitition of the catechism, which, as before mentioned, took up much of the time in school. I wanted to study geography, but had to furnish my own books. My yearly income was mostly what I obtained from the crop of one bushel of seed potatoes planted. On two occasions I sent my potatoes with my father to town and told him that from the proceeds of my potatoes he should buy me a gegoraphy and an atlas. On both occasions he sold my potatoes, but forgot to buy the books, and as he was usually hardup for money, he had used up my money for other things before returning home.

The third time that I tried to get me a geography and atlas for the sale of my potato crop the hired man went to town to transact my father's business during his absence, but this time I went along myself. But woe unto me! The book dealer did not have the books I was after. On returning home I asked the hired man for my potato money, but he refused to give it to me and said he would settle with my father first. When my fourth potato crop was sent to town, I went again along with it and finally I got my books! Geography and atlas. During the Christmas festivities, I obtained a world's history by going farther up the side of the mountain than where father got his wood, and I cut down two or three birch trees, tied a rope to them (the logs) and dragged them down the side of the mountain to where I could get at them with a horse and sleigh. Then I cut them up into stovewood, took it to town and sold it. It was not much of a world's history, mostly about wars, and kings and not much about civilization. What interested me most was the history of Greece, and especially about Socrates, Solon and Lykorgus law making. There was very little, if anything, about the Grecian slavery. What interested me very much about world events at the time that I was 16 to 17 years old, was the Parisian revolts. In Norway at that time there were no newspapers that sympathized with the Communists, at least not to my knowledge, and I knew but very little regarding the uprisings, and revolts, but sufficient for me to know that it was the masses against the aristocracy, and therefore attracted my entire sympathy.

I remember well once when there was some discussion about the Communist uprisings that father said to me: "Ola, you are not so crazy as to take sides with such wicked affairs are you?" I said no more about Communism within his hearing, but my convictions were firmly held in my mind just the same. Another important movement which arose during my youth were the Russian-Nihilist movement which also stirred me to intense interest, although I understood but little of the underlying cause. I only knew that they desired to rid themselves of the czar.

My most beloved author during my youth was Bjornson. I almost idolized him! He underwent an extended process from a faithful orthodox Lutheran to a free thinker, and all his doubts and cogitations in this regard he made public in his writings, and I read after him all that I could find. At the age of 21 I heard him lecture on "His Persian Majesty, the Devil." To me the lecture was intensely interesting. The effect of his fearless outspokenness has done more to remove the fear of the devil among the younger generation especially, than anything else in Norway.

I had no more use for Bjornsen after he, like so many other highly intelligent and accomplished men, in their old age became conservative. In 1905, when the union with Sweden was dissolved, Bjornsen worked for the installation of a king and against a republic. I could not understand Ibsen in my younger days. Later I observed that in order to understand him one had to read Bjornsen first. Another author, Danish, had perhaps a greater influence on my spiritual life than Bjornsen, as he was, in many respects Bjornsen's contemporary. Gruntvig died at 90 years of age when I was 15. He wrote one place that the world's enlightenment would be moved to Russia. The light of liberty has now moved to Russia, but hardly the way that Gruntvig meant it. Since then I have always had my eyes on Russia and expecting something to happen there. What interested me most in Gruntvig was his theory in regard to training and the school. At that time he called the so-called "Latin schools" the "black schools." The school's aim should not be to clutter up the mind of the pupils with useless knowledge, such as the dead languages. It should be a school life. It should seek to make people better, to create an incentive to self-thinking, and to live a moral and noble life; to have courage and manhood enough to firmly adhere to what they believed to be true, even if persecution and suffering followed. He would have abolished the catechism and religious lessons from the schools. His pedagogical theories were followed up with practical results in that private high schools were built up in Denmark and partly in Norway and Sweden.

In Denmark a so-called private university was established in accord with Gruntvig's theories, and presumably is still in existence. This had a great influence on the public school system and was therefore of great merit and value. Outside of Scandinavia this particular system was doubtless not very much known. This movement, called the people's high school movement, interested me more than anything else at that time, and to become a teacher in such a school was my ambition. I decided to go to a state teacher's seminary first. At the age of 19, I went there with expense money that father borrowed. The full course lasted three years. I acquired some useful knowledge; among other things was, how to write passable Norwegian. Religious instruction I cared very little for, and took up little time for it.

I must meniton an incident at the seminary. One of the teachers took up five or ten minutes on Darwin and evolution. This teacher was removed soon after. It was a tremendous impression on my mind. I had no longer use for either the Mosaic story of creation nor the plan of salvation. When I came home during the summer vacation, I could scarcely talk about anything else but Darwin and his theories. Once I saw my father turn aside with tears in his eyes after all he had done in sending me to this school, I should turn out to be a Darwinite. It was too much.

After fininshing up at the seminary I was going to take a course at one of the public high schools. I was fortunate enough to enter one and to pay my expenses myself. This was a boarding school and I earned school money by teaching the manager's two small boys. He declined to send them to either the public or Latin schools. I liked him very much. At this place I enjoyed the happiest days of my life. The school's aim, said the principal, was to polish up the ideals of the young people. For this purpose, history and modern literature were utilized. Although this procedure in the schools was far superior to the old method, yet I do not now regard it as infallible. In my estimation the old-time customs were too frequently resorted to for the solution of modern problems.

After I was through with high school I endeavored to establish a private child's school by the Gruntvigian method. I presided over such a school for two years but failed to earn sufficient to live on. Then I tried for a position in the public school. I was going to practice the new way but I was rejected. I was too radical, and too well-known as such. What I was best fitted for was as teacher and the teachers at the seminary admitted it, but they objected to my radicalism, so there was no place for me in Norway. When I was 25 years old I emigrated to America.

I might have overcome the obstacles to secure a position as teacher only for another hindrance. I was afflicted with asthma, which I will mention further later on. The first year I was in this country I met a Norseman who translated for me Ingersoll's eulogy at his brother's funeral. Immediately I became so interested in Ingersoll that I began to spell my way through, and by using a dictionary, find out the meaning of words, and in this way I believe I read nearly all of his works which were at that time available. In this way I learned to read English, as similarly when a boy I learned to read Norwegian by becoming really interested in Bjornsen. While I did learn to read English I never could speak it fluently. I settled in a Scandinavian settlement in Minnesota where I heard no English spoken except when I was in town and then too, but seldom. Now there is nothing which embarrasses me so much as my imperfect speech in English. It was my plan and intention to write at some length but the work and the cost of translating was too much.

I have existed as an ordinary working man, farmer, store keeper, surveyor, peddler and author. Since coming to Denver I have sold tooth picks, shoe strings, etc., but with no success, and before my daughter came, I often went hungry.

LENIN - - Short Stories of His Life

(4)

THE LONDON CONVENTION.

time for the convention drew nearer. It carefully prepared for. But in the group ra there appeared tendencies to split. In rrespondence of Pleckhanov and Lenin at me—recently published by the Lenin Insti- we read how particular Lenin was about ogram. He tried to find the most exact lation and criticized the propositions of anov, who wanted to use more general ex- ons. At last there was a program they agree upon, and the unity was outwardly ken. But Lenin was compelled to consider tly the future of the paper. He figured he split would come between the "old tim- nd "youngsters." He seemed to have had a of having as the seventh member of the ial staff Trotzky, who had recently come Siberia, and worked with him. But things l out otherwise: all the co-editors turned st Lenin, even Trotzky. Plekhanov re- d for a time with Lenin, but soon deserted.

convention began in Brussels, but was lled by the authorities to move to London. delegates were present, forty-eight of them vote. There were some proletarians from sburg, and they lined up with Lenin. The uestion concerned the autonomous national ations. The Jewish "Bund" wanted to be- to the Party as a separate organization. was determinedly against this, and the ists left the convention. Remember that in uestions concerning the state Lenin was vor of autonomy, even up to the point of ation, but he did not recognize national fed- ons in the Party. There has always been nal bureaus and language publications in Russian party, and all consideration was to the national minorities. But there had no separate party units for them.

e main issue was the first paragraph in the constitution. The difference seemed to be ght one: Lenin proposed that everyone who ged to some party unit should be considered mber of the Party, and Martov believed it d be enough if a man did his Party work r the control of an organization. Martov ained that there could be some intellectuals, comrades, who worked for the Party but hom Party work in the units would be incon- ent. Lenin admitted that the work of stu- s and professors is important, but they ld not be allowed to have exemption from y duties. The proletariat is the leading class proletarians are needed in the Party. Mar- got a slight majority on this question, but the principle of Lenin was adopted in practice.

The relations with the liberals also caused dis- cussion. Lenin could estimate every expression of opposition by the liberals against czarism, but he never consented to degrade the Party to being the tail of the liberals. Martov and Potresov—future Mensheviks—recommended a more conci- liatory policy towards them. In the discussion of the program Plekhanov astonished the Menshe- viks, stating that you should not make general suffrage a magic formula; the workers might be compelled after their victory to disfranchise the bourgeois, at least for a time. Also another bril- liant prophecy was made by Plekhanov. He said that the coming revolution would probable see the Marxian "Mountain" arrayed against the opportunist "Gironde" (the revolutionary party and the treacherous party in the French revolu- tion.) This prophecy was realized in 1917—but Pleckhanov was not with the "Mountain." In the convention of 1902—and some time afterwards—Plekhanov had revolutionary flashes. When Axelrod reproached him for supporting Lenin, he said: "Of such clay Robespierres are made."

To the editorial staff of Iskra were elected Lenin and Plekhanov and Martov. The twenty- five votes given for the first two against twenty- three opposing votes created the expressions, "Bolshevik" and "Menshevik"—that is the sup- porters of the majority and the minority groups. After the convention Lenin wrote an enthusiastic article about the Party, now coming out of the nasty air of small circles into the light of pub- licity. (Although the Party remained illegal in Russia). He said: "The proletariat has its or- ganization as the only weapon in its fight. The workers can become and unavoidably will become a victorious power only when their ideological unity on the basis of Marxism is confirmed by the material unity of organization which unites the toiling millions into an army of the working class. Against this army the decaying power of Russian autocracy will not stand, and not even the power of international capital, which is ap- proaching its dissolution."

"One Step Forward, Two Steps Backwards."

ISKRA did not follow the Bolshevik line for long. Plechanov lined up with the Menshe- viks. Lenin resigned from the editorial staff and explained in a letter to the members what the differences were and how they were differences of principle, and not of a personal character. Then he wrote the pamphlet "One Step Forward, Two Steps Backward," a sentence which character- izes in an excellent way the Menshevik policy. Lenin came back to the question of the first para- graph of the constitution, and showed in a thoro manner, how the tendencies in the convention have now appeared as pure and simple opportun- ism. He also analyzed every vote taken in the convention. He characterized the differences as follows:

> "The old Iskra taught the truths of the revolu- tionary fight; the new Iskra preaches wordy wis- dom, concessions and compromises. The old Iskra was the organ of orthodox Marxism. The new Iskra serves up the vomit of opportunism, espec- ially on the question of organization. The old Iskra gained for itself the wrath of the Russian and West-European opportunists. The new Iskra has become wise, and is not ashamed of the praise of the worse opportunists. The old Iskra went towards its goal unwaveringly, its words and deeds were one. In the new Iskra the intrinsic falseness of its position creates, unwillingly and unconsci- ously, political hypocrisy. It makes a big noise against the status of the circles only in order to cover up the fact that the circle spirit has won over the party principle."

(The circles represented the loose connections and independent actions of small groups; the party principle meant authoritative leadership, a common theory and tactic, and a firm organiza- tional unity.)

Lenin showed how the party crisis could be solved: (1) The paper must be put into the hands of the majority; (2) the relations between the organizations abroad and in Russia must be defined exactly; (3) the limits for the party dis- cussion must be agreed upon.—He made conces- sions and tried to come to an agreement, but did not succeed. In the summer of 1904, the Bol- shevistic central committee, with Krassin at its head made a compromise which actually meant surrender. Lenin did not yield. Let alone, de- nounced as a "splitter," he pursued his way. He apealed to the revolutionary committees of the party, organized the bureau of the majority com- mittees, and started the preparations for a new convention, while the central committee wasted its time with inner quarrels. He started the pa- per "Vperyod" (Forward).

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THE REVOLUTION OF 1905.

This is the subject of the forthcoming short story of Lenin's life that will appear in the next issue of the New Magazine. This revolution, defeated by the troops of the czar, was the historical prelude to the triumphant victory of the Bolshevist rev- olution of 1917. If you want to know what these revolutions were about and of Lenin's role in them, read the next issue of this magazine.

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n author I had issued a pamphlet in Minne- entitled "Its Coming, Socialism." I sold) copies in the Norwegian language and 2,000 nglish. I traveled around and sold some in rado and would have liked to continue with ut lacked funds to have another supply ted. So I began peddling tooth picks and strings. While I lived in Minnesota I held w small public offices, such as postmaster, ship supervisor, assessor, justice of the peace school clerk. I was school clerk for 25 years. as a new settlement and I was the first one al an effort in establishing schools. I en- or d all I could, to secure liberal-minded hers and occasionally tried to enlist their in- st in the Scandinavian high school movement. as given credit for what I did both in and ide the school district. There are not many gs that I have done for which I have received it. I became a socialist after my coming to erica, and it occurred nearly similar to my oming an evolutionist while attending the inary. A man who knew what he was talking ut, talked socialism to me for about a half r, and it immediately awakened my interest. mental soil was prepared. I often hear about alism in Norway but all I gathered was that socialist's idea was to make an equal division hat all should own equally. I became a Com- nist as soon as the Third Iinternational was anized. The greatest disappointment in my erience was when socialists became traitors, ke their promises at the three last Socialist rld Congress before the World war by not do- all in their power to hinder it. I will men- a little here about my asthma.

t came on when I was eight years old when I d on to the rear end of a cart and ran exces- ly hard for about a mile, so that I nearly st. It has been my greatest hinderance in doing anything in the world. I possess a strong will, and would even go through with learning to spell English only for the asthma. It has made me fumble nearly everything I have attempted to do in life, besides suffering untold agonies. For months I have been unable to lay in bed and sleep sitting in a chair.

Two of the worst attacks of asthma that I have experienced I will mention here. I took up a homestead up in Minnesota, and one time, the first summer I lived there, I sat in my shack for two days and three nights on a home-made bench and leaned over the table so sick of asthma that I could not move, hardly, not even so much as to get some water, although it was only three or four rods to it. Then a neighbor came along and got some water for me and something to seat so I was able to go home with him. Another attack I had was when I was married—a wife and child (Gudrun)—and food began to get rather scarce.

I got a job which was very welcome and con- sisted of surveying and dividing up some land into 40 acre sections. I finished up in two days except to place permanent corner stakes where I had put down only temporary ones, stuck in the snow. In the morning I got up suffering badly with asthma, but went out anyway, be- cause I knew that if the job were not fully com- pleted my pay would be withheld and my work done for nothing.

During the day I grew worse and worse but continued at my work. When it began to get dark I got through, and then had to walk a mile through some timber to the house where I stayed while on the job. I told the folks who were with me not to wait for me as I expected it would take me a long time to get home and it did. I did not get to the house before one o'clock in the morning. I sat on a chair the rest of the night. In the morning I had to get the folks to harness and hitch up my horse, and help me into the sleigh. I was barely able to sit up in the seat and hold the lines, but arrived home. My wife had to help me into the house and take care of the horse. I was unable to leave the house for three days. Among several people I have met who are afflicted with asthma, I met an old lady up on Capital Hill here in Denver, who has been troubled this way all her life, until she was 70. At that time I met her she was 85, and she told me if I lived to be 70 I would get rid of asthma. I am now 70 and I can say that during this last year I have been getting better and better.

I want to say this, that I do not hark back to the middle or ancient ages for a solution of mod- ern problems. Socrates, Solon, Lykurgus, Mar- cus Aurelius, Jesus Christ, or Luther can not help us, and I do not believe, even in the Grund- vigian public high schools for that matter. Dr. Ward has helped me to dismiss this worship for the ancient time. When I look back on my 70 year old life I see mostly disappointments and suffering with an occasional gleam of light. I have seen the proletarian dictatorship of Rus- sia. If I live to be 80 years old we will see the whole world (except the U. S.) under proletarian dictatorship, and if I live to be 90 the U. S. will also be in line with the rest of the world, and if I live to be 100 then dictatorships will no longer be necessary. However, it does not make any dif- ference whether I am cheerful or depressed, no matter about myself, whether I have much or little or nearly nothing to eat, better or worse, prospects for more favorable conditions among the suffering and slaving masses is what deter- mine my state of mind, and what has now tran- spired in Russia, (one-sixth of the world's area) does more than anything else to make me to see that life is worth living.

The Working Woman Is Awakening

Begging Resenting Fighting

The New Woman in China

CANTON.—"Red Canton," as it is called for having been for years the revolutionary center of China, is a subject of much interest in the world press. In the current issue of "Asia," in addition to an interesting article by Lewis S. Ganett, Anna Louise Strong (Anise), in a colorful picture of this city, tells of the women of New China and "Red Canton."

Her trip to this city was arranged in Shanghai thru the wife of Sun-Yat-Sen. Arriving there, she was met by "Mrs. Borodin, Russian-American wife of the Soviet representative," and a Miss Liao. The mother of the girl was also a woman of New China, wife of a general of the army of the South who had been murdered. On his death she knew the strength of the ancient custom she was flaunting when, instead of retiring to her upper room for years of stricken mourning, she used the days of her husband's funeral to arouse a sluggish people. She had started three educational workshops for striking women—a laundry, a sandal-making shop, a sewing shop "with these new-fangled sewing machines." By day they worked at their trade; in the evening they learned to read and write and studied the principles of Sun Yat-sen: 'nationalism, democracy, socialism."

The dark little flamelike girl sat beside me in the car as we swung thru many wide streets, the work of Sun Yat-sen against much opposition, converting the ancient city into the most modern town in China outside the foreign concessions.

At the home of Mrs. Liao other women gathered. Here was a strong girl in her early twenties, with honest, penetrating eyes, who had spent seven months in Moscow, "learning about revolutions." She had a strangely contrasting double job in "women's instruction" and in "revolutionary secret service." With an intellectual woman of forty, head of the Women's Normal School, she was discussing arrangements for the women's mass meeting called for the morrow. Everyone turned to welcome a calm, sleek-haired woman in the early thirties, whose eye-glasses gave a touch of modernity to her face—Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the general who within the past two weeks had disposed of three invading armies and was now in Swatow, consolidating his victory. There was a noticeably patriotic flutter around Mrs. Chiang, and a listening for the latest news from the front. General Chiang was a millionaire by inheritance; he had spent a million and a half of his own money to help organize the troops of Canton. Yet alone, among all the troops in China, they were not spoken of by the name of their leader; for they took pride in belonging to "the nationalist cause" and not to any man, however respected.

The author continues: :

And now discussion begins about the mass meeting of the morrow and the need of starting a large women's organization, so that the women of South China may be swiftly educated to take part politically with their husbands in building the new government. The younger women are impatient; the older women more cautious. Mrs. Liao especially, she who in her own person has defied ancient custom, admits its power. "Women cannot be awakened so quickly," she says. "Custom is three thousand years strong."

The younger woman who handles women's instruction and secret service speaks up swiftly. "The walls of Weichow were three thousand years strong," she says, "but our Whampoa cadets have taken them." She is flaming with assurance of success. I was to hear often of the taking by storm of this ancient city set on a narrow peninsula, with only a narrow neck of land twenty yards wide as approach to its unassailable walls. Boiling pitch from the ramparts, scaling-ladders against the towers—with the help of these was the city taken. And thus new prestige had come to the army.

Bus Mrs. Liao has turned to me and beckoned her daughter to interpret. "She wants you to know," says Miss Liao, "how our women are bound by custom. The wife stays always in her inner room. Only for very important occasions may she leave the house, and then always in a closed sedan-chair. She does not eat with men, not even her own brother, after she is seven years old. If in three years of marriage she bears no children she is chased away as a no-account wife. Do you know what our old books say of the pure, brave woman? Once a maiden was touched on the hand by a man, and she cut off her hand because it was defiled. That is Chinese purity that women must honor. Some women, if their betrothed dies, go anyway to the house of their father-in-law and live there always in submission as widows, eating only vegetables, with the image of their betrothed always beside them. That is Chinese faithfulness that women must copy. You cannot judge by the women of Canton. You must remember the peasant women. In Canton there is no question now that a girl marries whom she likes. But if you go to a village and tell a girl that she should marry whom she likes she will be very much afraid of the idea. Such women cannot be quickly organized. But, if the Chinese woman is slow, in the end she will do much; for she has very great sympathy and is most strong to endure."

And so the new women of age-old New China continue building for the future—help-mates and comrades to their men in the ranks of the revolution.

Anise concludes:

I saw them all again and again in the days that followed. Little Miss Liao, standing aloft at dawn on the Grave of the Revolutionary Dead, near the crowning statue that is so like the Statue of Liberty, and joyously pointing out the seventeen stones, from Fresno, Calgary, Chicago, New York, Lima or Sydney, to show me how the Chinese all round the world were knit in the revolution. The great mass meeting of women in the hall of the board of education, where folk dances, entirely new to China, alternated with speeches in which America and Russia were strangely intermingled as ideals. The modern little comedy, "What Is the Family?" in which a first wife raises the cry of the modern woman against her husband's desire to take other wives in ancient Chinese manner.

Women the world over are awakening—in all sections of the globe and as far away as China, breaking custom and tradition, joining the front ranks of revolutionary Labor, Builders of a new world.

May Day in Soviet Russia

A Letter from Earl Browder.

Dear Comrade:

A week ago the Moska River, swollen with the quick thaw and melting of the snows of a long winter, flowed over its banks and into many of the streets of Moscow. But that flood, impressive as it was, had nothing of the magnificence of the flood which yesterday swept the streets of all Moscow. The latest flood was of workers, hundreds of thousands strong, with a thousand red banners floating over their heads. From all over the city and its suburbs they came, marching, each factory and shop together, young and old, men and women. All roads led to the Krasnaya Ploshad, the Red Square.

Everything, literally, is closed tight in the city for three days—except the curbstone cigarette stands and a few peddlers. Because I went shopping Friday night too late and found the stores cleared out of prepared foods, Tom Mann and I had a very light breakfast. Then, with our interpreter, Gertrude Elsbach, we went to the Red Square. Promptly at 10 o'clock the ceremonies began. The square was packed with soldiers of the Red Army. I estimated about 20,000 of them. Voroshilov, head of the army, made a short speech, and then the assembled soldiers repeated after him the oath of the Red soldier.

Voroshilov, with a dozen other leaders, including Kalenin, Stalin, Tomsky, Enukidze, Molotov, was on the platform above Lenin's mausoleum. We were quite interested when we saw a large group of high-silk-hatted diplomats from the capitalist countries walk by the mausoleum, removing their hats as they passed, and also later we took an unholy glee in watching them remove those high tiles when the band played the Internationale. These little things, however, I am sure did not make them as uncomfortable as did the parade, which began at 11 o'clock with a review of the troops, company after company, for three hours, while cannons in the Kremlin boomed out a salute; infantry, cavalry, machine-gun companies, field artillery, armored cars, tanks; while in the air a score of planes maneuvered, looping, diving and playing all the sports of the airmen. After the army came companies of factory workers, armed; then the masses of workers. The parade continued until we, standing and watching, were tired out, and when we left at 4 o'clock there was no sign of the end. Every street leading to the Red Square was packed as far as could be seen, and still they were coming. We heard later that it continued until after 6 o'clock before the last columns had marched past the reviewing stand.

At midnight began the Russian Easter, which before the Russian revolution was the great holiday. Formerly the entire population swarmed around the churches at midnight, and followed the religious processions. Last night, however, the church was not able to muster an impressive following.

Today the young folks and children are swarming into the country for a day of recreation and rest.

Everywhere here one feels a contagious joy and boundless faith in the future of Russia. Already the achievements, compared with the dark days of 1921, are so great that one gasps in amazement to see what has been built up. The deep sores and scars of war, still deep in the body of the Russian people, are making way for a new, strong, healthy life. That, above all, was what I felt while watching the great celebration yesterday.

As ever,
Earl Browder.

Moscow, May 2, 1926.

Every point will bring you closer to MOSCOW — Get the point!

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly — Edited by Jonny Red

Vol. I — Saturday, May 29, 1926 — No. 1

EXTRA! EXTRA! YOUNG COOLIDGE LEARNS HOW

The president's son, John Coolidge, Jr., goes to summer training camp to learn how to become a soldier. That's a swell way to teach John how to be an officer so he can train workers to shoot other workers when the next war comes along.

NEWS

Thousands of little boys and girls must work like slaves in the factories, mines and on the farms all over the country. The bosses don't care if the children die so long as they make profits for them.

MORE NEWS

The Young Pioneers of America say that every little boy and girl whose parents are workers ought to read their paper, "The Young Comrade." We think that what they think is alright.

POEM

A dog stood on the burning deck,
Barking at workers near the rail.
The darned boat burned
And so did the dog's tail—
Hot dawg!

FAIRY TALE

Jimmy Ryan got a job last week running errands for a grocery store. He gets $50 a week and when he is tired the boss tells him to rest and gives him an ice-cream cone while he is doing it. He also gives Jimmy lots of groceries to take home to his mother.

The reason this is a fairy tale is because it isn't true. Who ever heard of such a job?

PRIZES!

Why do teachers say that every little boy has a chance to be president some day?

Best very short answer to The Tiny Worker gets a swell all-day sucker sent in a classy box.

Send in your news to the Tiny Worker

FUNNIES!

All nuts don't grow on trees. Look at the nuts that walk around and think that boys and girls ought to be working instead of going to school.

When Is A Fish?

A fish is not a fish when he's a poor fish that thinks his boss loves him.

Advertisement

For the best little news story, poem, funny or fairy tale — or anything else — sent in to The Tiny Worker — we will make the boy or girl editor of that issue. Your name will go on top of The Tiny Worker as Editor. Won't that be swell!